

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

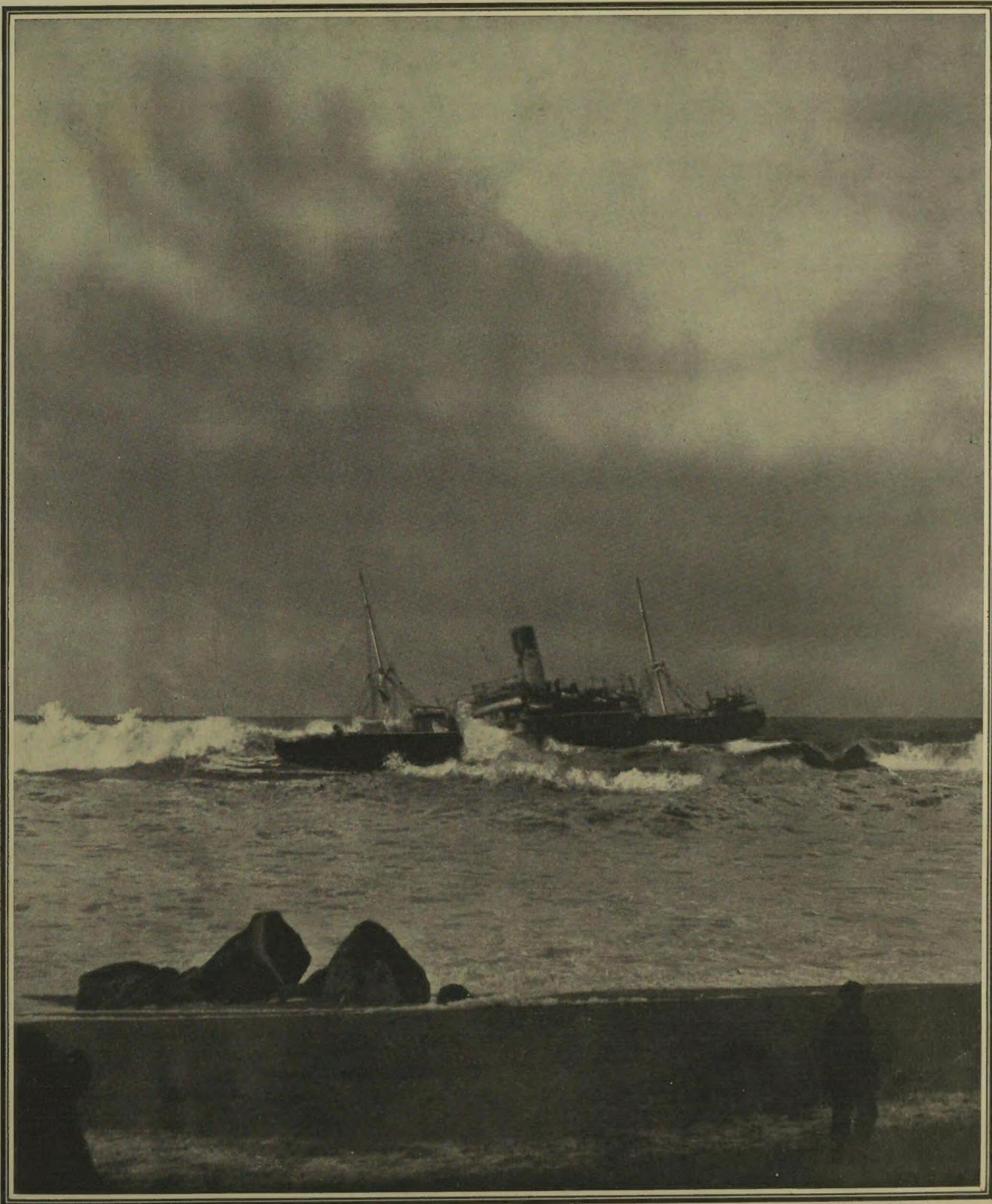
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WRECKED ON THE BOA NOVA ROCKS, NEAR OPORTO, WITH LOSS OF LIFE: THE "VERONESE" BATTERED BY THE SEA.

The Lamport and Holt steamer "Veronese," of 7877 gross tonnage, ran on the Boa Nova Rocks, one mile north of Leixoes Harbour, Oporto, before daybreak on January 16 in very rough weather. For a time, it was found impossible to get near the vessel from land or sea, and the waves were breaking over her. The ship, which was bound for Brazil and the Argentine, had, it is said, some 219 people on board, including the crew. Early in the afternoon none of the passengers had been rescued, for the great sea washing the deck prevented the use of the lines

carried out to the ship by rockets. Eventually, after several unsuccessful attempts, the rope on which the breeches-buoy was slung was got out to the "Veronese" and rescue-work began. During the night some thirty-three people, chiefly women and children, were landed. Often the life-line broke and rescue-work was suspended. The saving of each individual took about twenty minutes. Then a life-boat was able to join in the work. On January 22 it was stated that fifteen lives had been lost. One earlier report said that some twenty Spanish emigrants died in their bunks.

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MILITARY HISTORY AND GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.

With the Turco-Arabs in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, and has reprinted in book form the letters he wrote from there to *L'Illustration*, perhaps the most popular weekly journal in Paris. The book, entitled "Aux Camps Turco-Arabs," and published by Hachette, is in many respects a model of what such a work should be. In the first place, it pays due credit to the Turk, and this in days of vulgar and spleenetic Turkophobia is something to be grateful for. Then M. Rémond has a quickly stirred sense of what is picturesque, valorous, impressive, or humorous. In a single pregnant phrase he can reveal a situation; he has the artist's eye for essentials. It was his privilege to meet that brilliant patriot, Enver Bey, whose name lends such a lustre to the Turkish defences of Tripoli as no treaty of peace or recognition of inexorable circumstance can dim. Enver Bey pointed out to M. Rémond how the Italian invasion had served to consolidate the Arab forces so long engaged in something closely akin to civil war. There is a blood-stirring little tribute to the few hundred Turkish soldiers who, worn with ceaseless toil and bearing honourable wounds, held up one hundred and twenty thousand Italians at Tripoli, Benghazi, and Derna—"the old heroes of Pleven will know that their descendants are worthy of them." Naturally enough, M. Rémond, writing on the eve of the Balkan War and judging the whole Turkish army by the African sample, expects a very different issue to the great struggle, but he is not a partisan. He pays due regard to individual Italians whose valour he witnessed, though his sympathies are with the Turk. He happens to remember what M. Poincaré has forgotten, the shrewd utterance of the great Napoleon: "Je serai utile à mon pays si je puis rendre la force des Turcs plus redoutable à l'Europe." Readers of M. Rémond's letters will learn much that did not appear in the English Press of the conduct of the splendid struggle with Italy, and will be stirred to a sense of admiration for those who, against awe-inspiring odds, have upheld the Crescent so long; perhaps we do not yet know how long; M. Rémond might find ample matter for another volume could he return to the Turco-Arab camp. There are some interesting photographs by the author and some maps that help the plain man to understand how highly necessary it was for Italy's military reputation that the Allies should complete the work Count Arthenholt began in 1908. Reference has been made to M. Rémond's caustic humour: an example of it may close this note. "Ainsi les adversaires invoquaient-ils l'aide du Dieu des armées. Malheureusement, c'était au même Seigneur qu'ils recourraient de part et d'autre. On touche ici du doigt les avantages du polythéisme." Only a Frenchman could write such a sentence without giving offence.

"The Dictionary of National Biography" (Smith, Elder), which has recently appeared, contains nothing likely to provoke such controversy as did the previous volume with Sir Sidney Lee's memoir of King Edward. The second supplement, it may be recalled, furnishes records of famous people who died during the decade from Jan. 22, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1911, and the new volume presumably completes it, carrying the tale of lives—in alphabetical order—from that of Robert Alexander Neil, the classical and Oriental scholar, to that of Lord Young, the Scottish Judge. The total number of memoirs in the book is 557. Perhaps the most interesting of them all is that of Swinburne by Mr. Edmund Gosse. There was in Swinburne, at any rate in earlier life, a strain of eccentricity and wildness, qualities which always afford piquant biographical material; moreover, little has hitherto been published about his life, except incidentally in records of friends. Until the long-desired biography by Mr. Watts Dunton appears, Mr. Gosse's memoir will hold the field. Other notable literary lives included in the volume are those of Goldwin Smith, by Sir Sidney Lee; Herbert Spencer, by Mr. Hugh S. R. Elliott; Francis Thompson, by Mr. Everard Meynell; J. M. Synge, by Mr. John Masefield, and Charlotte Yonge, by Miss Edith Sichel. Only twenty-eight women have been considered worthy of inclusion. Among them, and in the whole volume, the name of Florence Nightingale stands out pre-eminent. Her annalist, Mr. Stephen Paget, well points out that "she was not only the reformer of nursing, but a leader of women" in their struggle for a wider sphere of interests and occupations. As in the case of Swinburne, the world awaits a full biography of Florence Nightingale. Among men of action the most stirring names in the book are Henry M. Stanley and Cecil Rhodes. A sympathetic and enthusiastic account of the great explorer is given by Mr. Sidney J. Low. The career of Cecil Rhodes is told by Mr. C. W. Boyd, who mentions that no standard or adequate biography of him has yet appeared. In his first will, made in 1877, we find a key to his empire-building dreams. He bequeathed his prospective fortune to found a secret society for the extension of British rule throughout the world. One of its many objects was to be "the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

NOTICE.

The beautiful reproductions of drawings and photographs which have of late been appearing in *THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, under the general description of "Photogravures," have caused the greatest interest not only to the printing world, but also to all readers of illustrated newspapers. The process of Photogravure, which is as simple as it is perfect, threatens to revolutionise the methods of illustration-reproduction. The Rotogravur Deutsche Tiefdruck-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Berlin, hold the patents of the process, and have appointed as their sole agents for this country *THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.*, who will be glad to supply full details.

PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the Home Rule Bill has lain on the table of the Peers, and the Lobby of the House of Commons has buzzed with rumours and prophecies concerning the women suffrage amendments to the Franchise Bill, several consecutive sittings have been given by the weary Commons to the measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales. Mr. Lyttelton has scarcely ever been absent during the discussion of this measure, and has conducted the official opposition to it with a courtesy and considerateness which distinguish the best Parliamentary style. He pleaded with the Liberal Non-conformists to agree to an amendment providing that the alienated endowments, instead of being devoted to charitable or public purposes, should be used by Christian denominations for the advancement of religion. His appeal, however, failed. All that the Government conceded was the omission of the Welsh national museum from the objects to which the money could be applied. The Non-conformists refused to accept any share of endowments for denominational purposes, and expressed a determination to have the Bill without any further material alteration. "It is bound to go through," said one of them. "If it goes through, it will be repealed," retorted Lord Hugh Cecil. There was an earnest and interesting discussion with reference to the bearing of the Bill on marriages. It contains a clause which provides that nothing in it shall affect the marriage law, and which safeguards the right of parishioners to be married in the Church if either party is a member. Conservatives expressed the fear that under this clause the Church would be shackled; and Lord Hugh Cecil, for instance, insisted that it should be absolutely free to excommunicate anybody it thought right to excommunicate and to restrict the ceremony of marriage as it thought proper. Strong feeling on the subject was expressed by Churchmen. The Home Secretary offered to withdraw the clause and substitute another at the Report stage, putting the disestablished Church on the same footing of freedom with regard to marriages as any other Church in Wales; but the matter was left in some doubt and confusion, the clause in the meantime being retained. Discussion upon the Bill has been conducted recently in a very small House. Many Members are seeking pairs for the remainder of this extraordinary session. The Opposition, at least, heard with amazement, on Tuesday, the Prime Minister's intimation of the plans of the Government for the immediate future. Mr. Asquith's hopes, as then expressed, were that the House would proceed with the Trade Union Bill late at night. Even if this were done the House could not adjourn till about February 19. Members, at the very best, would have only three weeks' rest before the beginning of the new session, which will, in any case, open too late to allow of adequate discussion on the King's Speech and the necessary supplies before the end of the financial year on March 31.

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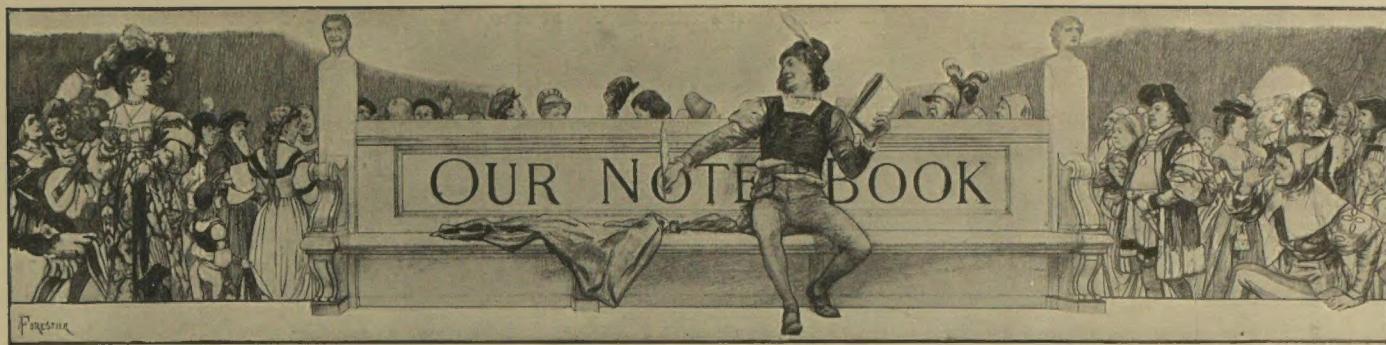
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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I FANCY that posterity, if it reads our Press, will be chiefly puzzled by a wild and yet lifeless use of words; a kind of cold exaggeration. For example, quite apart from the objections I myself entertain to the Insurance Act, I should like to know who was the ass who first talked about Joy Day. Such talk would be stark insanity even if the measure did all the good that it claims to do. Insuring yourself against sickness is not a hilarious proceeding, even when it is a wise one. It is about as festive as making your will. By the way, which *is* Joy Day, exactly? The day you pay the tax, or the day you contract the disease? I doubt if a different society some centuries hence would be able to make head or tail of the allusion, supposing that some scrap of our journalism remains wrapped round a scrap of our coal, when both have beneficially disappeared. I cannot recall any phrase so crooked and incongruous in the forms and institutions of the past.

If we heard that the Jews of the Old Testament had a day called the Day of Joy, we could form some notion of what they were joyful about. Through a mass of alien and archaic symbols we feel in Isaiah or the Psalms a spirit that is familiar and yet fresh, the soul of all singing; the purple and scarlet curtains glow with a contained and strong delight. Records as cryptic and wrinkled as a bearded Assyrian bull have yet in them the youngest thing in the world: the terrible youth of the poets, of those who, in the noble phrases of the text itself, have "renewed their strength like the eagles, and drunk the wine of astonishment." If we learnt that the ancient Greeks celebrated a Day of Joy, we could guess something of its sentiment and atmosphere. Though the altars are deserted and the statues broken and all their marble leaves us cold as itself on our religious side, there

are glimpses, especially in their literature, that make us realise, almost with a thrill, that Pagans, unlike Neo-Pagans, were human. For instance, there is that thing of Theocritus that Matthew Arnold quoted, about the poor women of Syracuse going up to see the lover of Venus lie in state. That is as human as a Bank Holiday. (By the way, it is a very significant milestone in our progress and social evolution that, while we used to name our holidays after gods and saints, we now name them after Bankers.) If we heard that the men of the Middle Ages had a Day of Joy, we should easily imagine the joy as real, though it were practised only by ascetic monks living hard lives in lonely monasteries. We should remember the real buoyancy and even levity of those friars whom St. Francis called the mountebanks of God, in whose religion there was not only a troubadour romance, but also a sort of skylarking: as if the monks had tied all their ropes in one rope-ladder, to cast it at the casements of the stars. If we discovered that a Day of Joy had been observed under Elizabeth, we should have no lack of imagery and allusions to make up the picture. For Shakespeare puts not only

joy, but the poetry of joy into his basest pot-house clowns; and if Hotspur had cut open Falstaff with his sword, I feel that all the fairies of "*The Midsummer Night's Dream*" would have come flying out of him.

But what will our descendants be able to guess about the associations that we attached to Joy Day? The nearest, apparently, that we can get to a Day of Joy is a day on which people with very few pennies have some of their pennies taken away from them by the police; with the suggestion that they might some day get them back accompanied by a painful illness. This is the high-water mark of modern high spirits. This is the most progressive and emancipated conception of having a high old time and painting the town red. These revellers pledge each other in imaginary bumpers of the cod-liver oil that they may never require. We have all heard of people who keep as a festival the anniversary of their escape from some malady or danger, but this is the first time I have heard of men making merry in honour of

the heart—but I apologise for quoting the Bible again. I understand it ought only now to be quoted with different parts of the sentence printed in different colours: and even the most munificent of illustrated papers will not run to that on the first page. Joy, I say, is an overflowing; and therefore requires that all cups should be filled tolerably full. But in a capitalist society joy is impossible, either for rich or poor. The cup of the poor can no more overflow than the dregs of a coffee-cup can overflow. And if the cup of the rich overflows, it is as the Nile overflows, so as completely to conceal the Nile. There is no medium between a dried-up stream and a vast indefinite lake. Rich and poor starve of pleasure together; just as, in the fable of *Aesop*, the fox starved over the deep mug and the stork over the wide dish. The one joy is sunk too deep and the other spread too far. In other words, neither has a real holiday; the poor man because he cannot get it, the rich man because he cannot feel it. Until the work of the ruler and the ruled, the leader and the follower, is relaxed at something like the same

time, and replaced by something like the same pleasures, there will be about as much positive joy in the twentieth century as there is positive joy on Joy Day.

But enjoyment involves another element besides that restriction that is required for the roughest approach to equality. It involves the idea of liberty; an idea very nearly vanished from this country. The essence of liberty is in the difference between a pocket and a money-box. I think nobody can deny that this difference is that which distinguishes all social reforms of to-day from such fruitful revolts as the French, the Irish, and the Balkan revolutions. Some social reforms do put more money in the labourer's money-box. No social reforms put a farthing more

money in the labourer's pocket. He may be richer at the moment when he says: "I require a little *sal volatile*." He is no richer at the moment when he says: "I feel inclined for a little cider." It is useless to talk in such a case about mere stimulants, about unnatural excitement and reaction, about the superiority of the simple life. Cider is much simpler than *sal volatile*; *sal volatile* is much more of a mere drug than cider. The one and only difference between them is that cider has healthy associations and *sal volatile* unhealthy ones. Brigands can carouse on the one; but only with the greatest difficulty on the other. And that is why the problem of whether fermented liquor is normal or no, has been made a sort of test case of modern liberty. Wine is that which you take when you will, and medicine that which you take when you must. It is a question of the right to draw upon your capital; to say of your bodily pleasure: "I will have it on Monday instead of Tuesday." It is the right to draw cheques upon the bank of your body, and intemperance is wrong because it is overdriving the account.



FLOATING WHOLE AND SOUND OFF THE COAST WHERE SHE NOW LIES A WRECK: THE LOST STEAMER "VERONESE" PHOTOGRAPHED NEAR THE SCENE OF HER DESTINED DESTRUCTION.

The "Veronese," a British steamer owned by Messrs. Lampert and Holt, left Liverpool recently for Brazil with twenty passengers, and at Vigo took on board 119 more. She sailed from Vigo on January 15, and some hours later was driven by a gale on the rocks near Leixoes, on the coast of Portugal, two miles north of the mouth of the Douro. Tremendous seas washed over the vessel, but, after great efforts, most of the people on board (who numbered some 219 in all) were brought ashore by the rocket apparatus and life-boats. It was reported on January 22 that the number of lives lost was fifteen. Captain Turner was the last to leave the ship at 2.40 p.m. on the 18th. The captain and crew, as well as the rescuers, displayed great heroism. The "Veronese" was a vessel of 7877 tons, and was built by Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co., at Belfast, in 1906.

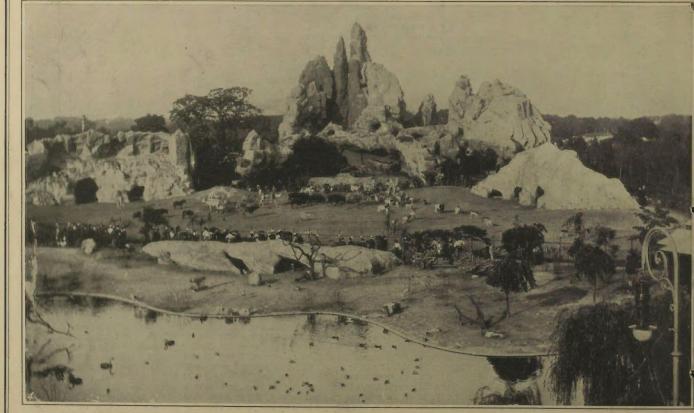
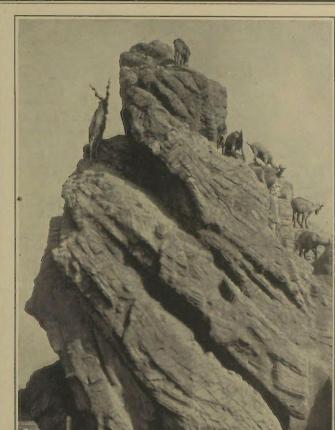
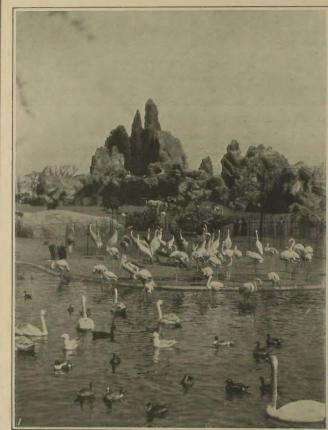
the malady from which they may some day suffer. I am not concerned here with denying (although I do deny) that the measure gives a security that may afford a rational satisfaction—as may the making of a will. I am merely commenting on the deathly feebleness of the modern conception of Joy. And I call it simply amazing that any mortal man could so much as think of the monosyllable "joy" in connection with such a venture, however sound: a stake man can only put down by being poorer than they are, and only get back by being sicker than they are.

This modern deadness to the note of joy has, of course, a root in religion—or rather in irreligion. But passing this by (it is far too popular and sensational a subject for a journalist to touch) I can confidently affirm that the great secondary cause of joylessness is the quite extravagant and exceptional economic inequality in our society. You can never have the note of joy where most people have far too little fun, and a few people far too much. Joy is in its nature an overflowing; it is out of the fulness of

THE CAGELESS "ZOO" SYSTEM FOR LONDON: DITCHES AND
ROCKWORK IN PLACE OF BARS—AT HAGENBECK'S, HAMBURG.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED

BY SHEPSTONE.



1. THE CAGELESS "ZOO" AS IT IS IN GERMANY AND WILL BE IN RATHER DIFFERENT FORM IN REGENT'S PARK: A POND FOR WATER-FOWL; WITH A SPACE FOR HAND-FED ANIMALS BEYOND; THEN CAVES IN THE ROCKS FOR LION AND OTHER BIG CATS; AND THEN MOUNTAIN-Peaks FOR DEER.
4. SOME OF THE THOUSAND ANIMALS WHICH CAN BE SEEN FROM THE RESTAURANT: A GENERAL VIEW IN THE HAGENBECK CAGELESS "ZOO."

Great interest was aroused the other day when it was announced that Mr. J. Newton Martin was presenting to the Zoological Society a sum of money sufficient for it to set up in the "Zoo" an arrangement of terraces, rocks, walls, caves, ponds, and so on, which will enable visitors to that famous institution in Regent's Park to see a number of animals living as they were, in their natural surroundings and not behind bars. Barriers between beasts and the public there will, of course, be, but they will consist of rocky peaks, deep ditches too wide for the animals to jump across, and practically invisible netting, together with other precautions which will not be seen. The general idea of such a barless "Zoo" is



2. SEEMINGLY FREE, BUT REALLY IN CAPTIVITY: REINDEER IN THE HAGENBECK CAGELESS "ZOO" AT HAMBURG.

3. BEHIND THE WATER-FOWLS' POND, THE ENCLOSURE FOR HAND-FED ANIMALS, AND THE CAVES OF THE BIG CATS: A "MOUNTAIN" FOR DEER AND GOATS AT HAGENBECK'S.

not new. There is a famous one at Stelligen, near Hamburg—Hagenbeck's, which is here illustrated—where ditches and rockwork take the place of the old retarding ponds. It may be noted further that London will see the new methods next winter, when Mr. Hagenbeck is to have animals "caged" at Olympia in this manner; that Mr. Hagenbeck has already built a "Zoo" on the same lines at Rome, and that he is erecting another in Berlin. The London "Zoo" designs show a transition from a formal garden treatment at the apex of the grounds to natural treatment at the distant margin of the pleasure-ground.

WHERE NO WOMAN, AND NOT EVEN A HEN, MAY TREAD: MOUNT ATHOS, THE ECCLESIASTICAL REPUBLIC.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ATHELSTAN RILEY.



1. THE MONASTERY OF ST. PAUL.

2. AT VATOPEDI.

3. IVERON.

4. SKETE (OR DEPENDENCY) OF THE PRODROMOS (ROUMANIAN

8. RUSSICO (THE GREAT RUSSIAN MONASTERY).

9. SIMOPETRA. 10. THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF CARYES, SHOWING MEN

MONASTERY).

5. XENOPHOU.

6. IN THE CHIEF CHURCH OF THE MONASTERY OF DOCHEIARIOU.

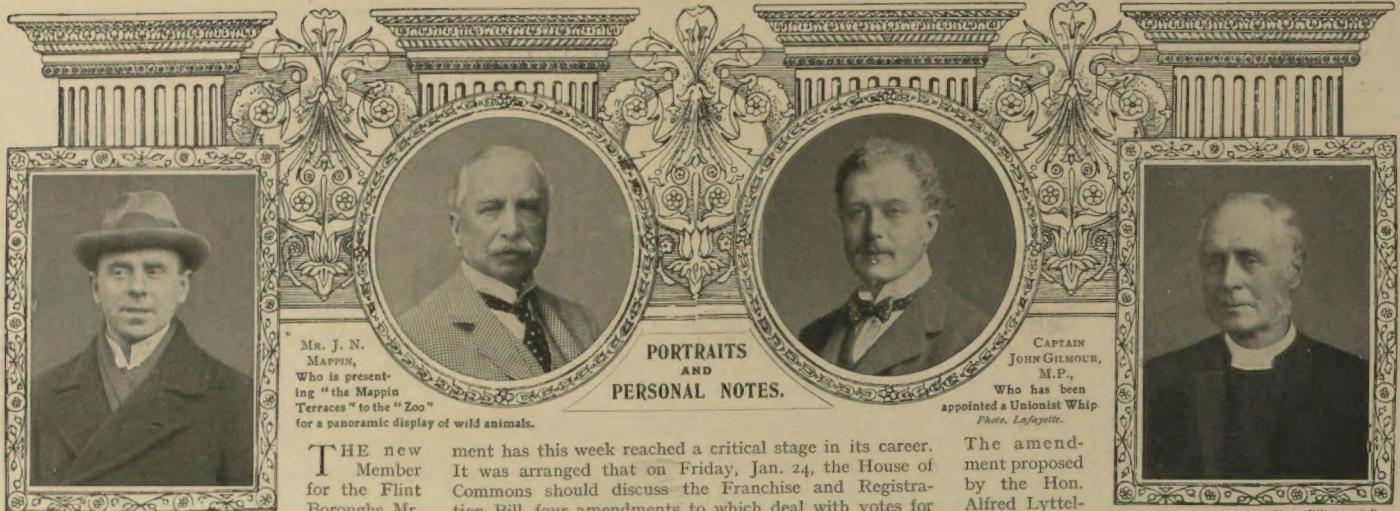
7. SIMOPETRA, FROM THE PORT.

AND BOYS OF ATHOS.

11. IN THE WOMANLESS ECCLESIASTICAL REPUBLIC: A GROUP OF MONKS.

12. SIMOPETRA.

It was reported the other day that the Ambassadors of the Great Powers had decided that Mount Athos was to be regarded as an Independent Ecclesiastical Republic. At Mount Athos, according to legend, the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas were wrecked and then miraculously saved; and since that day of grace no female foot has been allowed to tread the peninsula of Athos; indeed, since the eleventh century no female animals whatever have been permitted there. It is said that the only exception ever made to this rule in the last five hundred years was in favour of Lady Stratford de Redcliffe, and it is kept so strictly that not only must the whole population be masculine, but hens even may not live on the rock: hence all the eggs, of which a great number are consumed, are imported. The population of the Holy Mountain, called generally "The Garden of the Mother of Christ," is between six and seven thousand, made up of some three thousand monks and three or four thousand lay brothers. Most of the monks are Greeks, but there are also many Russians, a few Roumanians, and some Bulgarians, Servians, and Georgians. The Turks respected the privileges of the monks, who submitted after the capture of Salonica and agreed to pay tribute. At the moment, the republic is directed by a Council elected by the monasteries. The common seal of this Council, which is divided into quarters for that purpose, is in the custody of the four senior members. Mount Athos, the second most holy place in Eastern Christendom, is at the extremity of the peninsula of Athos, the eastern-most peninsula of Chalcidice in Macedonia, which projects into the Aegean Sea, and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, which was pierced by a canal during the invasion of Xerxes. The monasteries are scattered over the whole peninsula.



Photo, Topical.
MR. T. H. PARRY, M.P.,
The newly elected Liberal Member for the Flint Boroughs.

proprietor and timber-merchant at Mold. After studying at Aberystwith and Cambridge, he was called to the Bar, and has practised on the Chester and North Wales circuit. He is on the Flintshire County Council, and commands a Territorial company.

When "the Mappin Terraces" are completed, the "Zoo" will have a display of animals in panorama better even than the Hagenbeck enclosures at Stellingen. The cost of the installation is to be defrayed by Mr. J. Newton Mappin, head of Messrs. Mappin and Webb. Although the amount is not to be made known, Mr. Mappin's gift has rightly been described as "magnificent."

After his recent morganatic marriage, the Grand Duke Alexandrovitch persuaded his brother, the Tsar, to agree to his retiring into private life. Consequently, he has been relieved of the duties of Regent in the event of the Tsar dying before the Tsarevitch comes of age. At the same time the Grand Duke and his property were placed under the Tsar's guardianship.

Photo, Stanley.
THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL ALEXANDROVITCH,
The Tsar's brother, who has been relieved of his possible duties as Regent.

King Alfonso is giving proof of a personality that is not to be held in check by the forces of reaction. He showed a wise sympathy with the aspirations of his people by receiving in audience recently, on his own initiative, Señor Azcarate, the leader of the Republican Party, and other influential Republicans. The interview has no doubt done much both to increase the King's personal popularity and to

ment has this week reached a critical stage in its career. It was arranged that on Friday, Jan. 24, the House of Commons should discuss the Franchise and Registration Bill, four amendments to which deal with votes for women. According to present arrangements, the division on Sir Edward Grey's amendment is to be taken at 7.15 p.m. on the evening of Monday, Jan. 27. Sir Edward

The amendment proposed by the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton would confer the vote on women householders (to the number of about 1,125,000) who are already local government electors. It stands to be closed at 10.30 p.m. on the 28th.

In his Oxford days, the late Dean of Rochester rowed against Cambridge in 1858 and 1859. For thirty-three years he was Rector of Leigh, Staffordshire, and for six years Archdeacon of Stoke-on-Trent. He succeeded Dean Hole at Rochester in 1904.

Captain Gilmour, the new Unionist Whip, is the Member for East Renfrewshire. In 1906 he opposed Mr. Asquith in East Fife, and reduced the Liberal majority. He is much interested in agriculture, and has been Master of the Fife Fox-hounds. He served in South Africa.

It is regarded as especially fitting that M. Briand should be the first French Premier under M. Poincaré's Presidency, for both statesmen have pursued a policy of "general conciliation and tolerance." Since 1909 M. Briand has been President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.



Photo, Gerschel.

Mme. Poincaré, wife of the French President-elect, is Italian by birth, and was known before her marriage as Mlle. Henriette Benucci. She is famous for her beauty, and will make a charming hostess at the Elysée.

One of the earliest public meetings ever held in Great Britain to advocate Home Rule was presided over by the late Earl of Ashburnham, who died on Jan. 18, one day before

MME. LA PRÉSIDENTE, MME. POINCARÉ, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Grey proposes to delete the word "male" in the first clause of the Bill, which provides that, "subject to the provisions of this Act, every male person shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector." The amendment in the name of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour Member for Barnard Castle, proposes to give adult



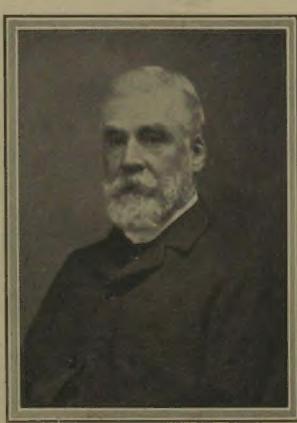
Photo, Elliott and Fry.
THE HON. A. LYTTELTON, M.P.,
Whose franchise amendment would give the vote to about 1,125,000 women householders.

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.,
Whose franchise amendment, proposing adult suffrage for both sexes, would give the vote to about 13,000,000 women.

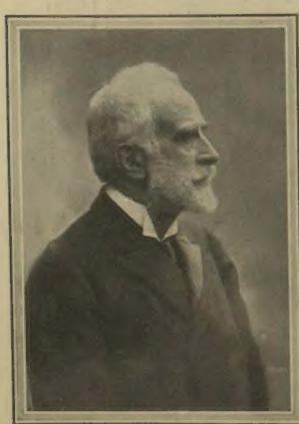
MR. W. H. DICKINSON, M.P.,
Whose franchise amendment would give votes to about 6,000,000 women householders and wives of electors.

strengthen the stability of the throne. Señor Azcarate is also President of the Institute of Social Reform. His amendment is to give suffrage to all men and women, and under it about thirteen million women would get the vote. Mr. Henderson's amendment is to be closed at 10.30 p.m. on the 27th. Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Liberal Member for North St. Pancras, would give the vote (except in Ireland) to women householders, and to the wives of qualified electors. This would enfranchise some six million women. His amendment is to be closed at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 28.

the Home Rule Bill passed its Third Reading. At one time he was an active sympathiser with Don Carlos and the Spanish Legitimists. In 1872 he became a Roman Catholic.



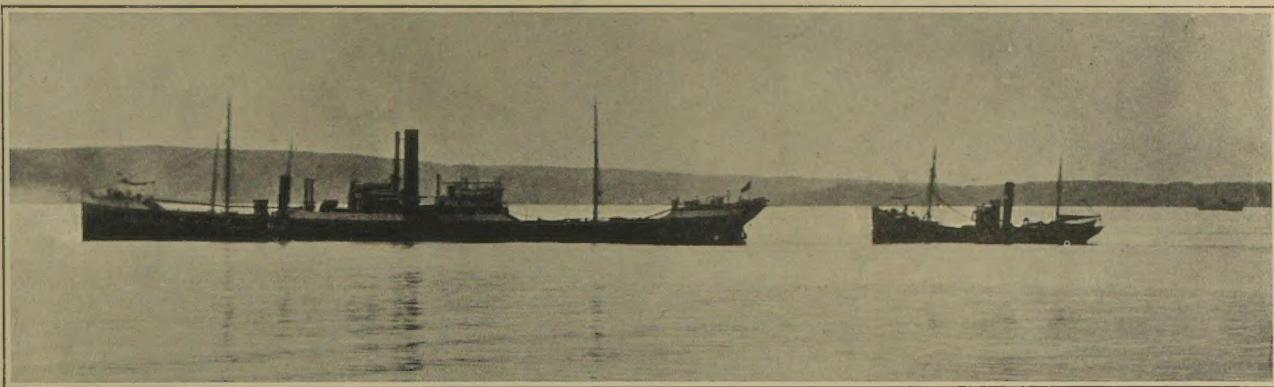
Photo, Langford.
THE LATE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM,
Chairman of the British Home Rule Association,
and formerly an adherent of Don Carlos.



Photo, Franssen.
SEÑOR AZCARATE,
The Spanish Republican Leader who had an interview with King Alfonso.

The Woman's Suffrage move-

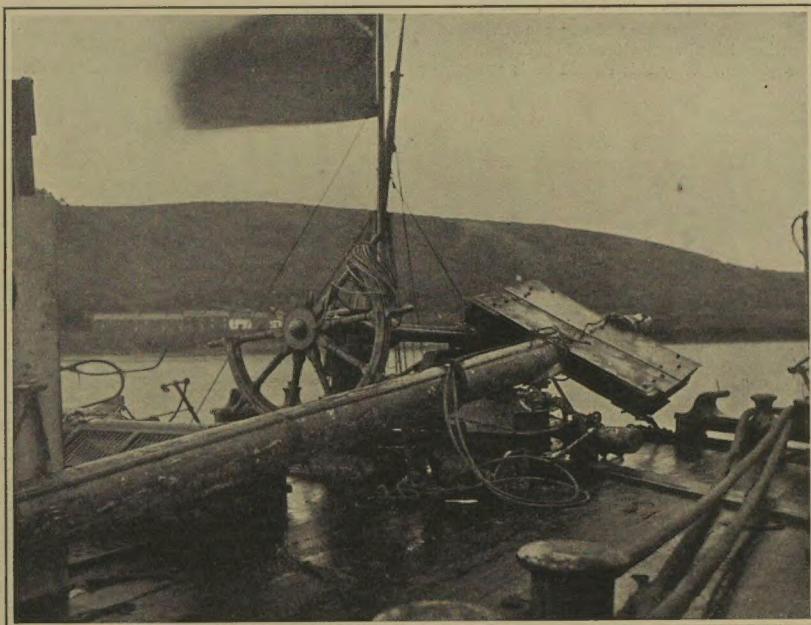
THE PERIL OF THE SEA: GOOD SHIPS WRECKED AND RESCUED.



Photo, O'Keeffe.

SAFE IN PORT AFTER HER LONG STRUGGLE WITH THE ELEMENTS: THE "SNOWDON RANGE" AFTER BEING TOWED OFF THE MUD IN QUEENSTOWN HARBOUR.

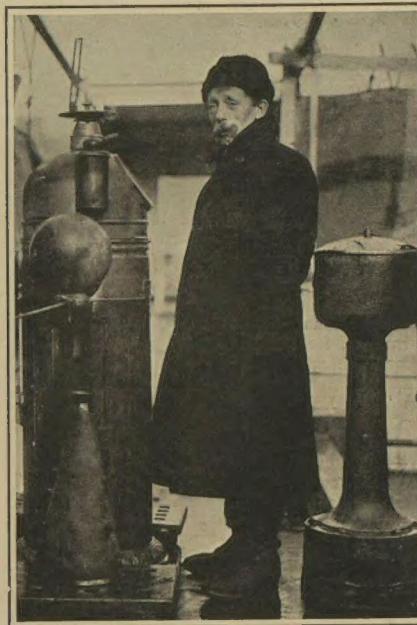
The Furness liner "Snowdon Range" recently found refuge in Queenstown Harbour after one of the most terrible voyages in the experience of Atlantic shipping. She left Philadelphia on November 5, and at once encountered heavy weather. On December 5 the rudder was carried away by a hurricane in mid-Atlantic, and the vessel drifted helplessly for fourteen days without sighting another. A German vessel, the "Westerland," offered to take off the crew, but, as the ship was still seaworthy, they refused. A few days later they sighted the "Weishman," which gallantly took them in tow and stood by them in heavy seas. At last the Irish coast appeared, but even then their troubles were not at an end. While making Queenstown Harbour they struck three times on mud-banks, and got off again. The sea was too heavy for tugs to help them. Eventually the "Snowdon Range" grounded in a fairly safe position.



Photo, O'Keeffe.

RESULTS OF A SIX WEEKS' BUFFETING BY HURRICANES: DAMAGE ON BOARD THE "SNOWDON RANGE"—SHOWING THE BROKEN WHEEL.

On arrival at Queenstown the "Snowdon Range" bore obvious signs of the terrific buffeting she had experienced. The rudder was gone, the wheel was broken, the boats were shattered or lost, and the rails and ironwork were twisted into all kinds of shapes. When she was finally brought into port, all the sirens blew a welcome, and the people on shore cheered the captain, and crew. Captain Dickinson received a telegram from Mr. Stephen Furness, M.P., Chairman of Furness, Withy, and Co., owners of the "Snowdon Range," saying "We are . . . very proud of you and all members of the crew"; also a telegram of congratulation from Sir Walter Runciman. Captain Dickinson comes from Sunderland.



Photo, C.N.
CHIEF HERO OF THE "SNOWDON RANGE": CAPTAIN DICKINSON, WHOSE FINE SEAMANSHIP SAVED THE VESSEL.



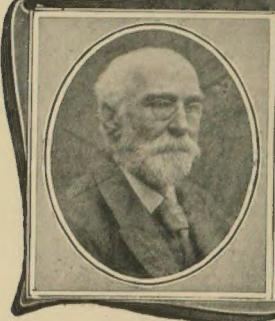
SHATTERED BY A HURRICANE IN TWENTY MINUTES JUST AFTER LEAVING SHIELDS: WRECKAGE OF THE RUSSIAN BARQUE "CALIFORNIA."

The "California," a Russian barque, which left Shields harbour on the night of January 14, bound for Rotterdam, next morning encountered a hurricane and was driven ashore on St. Mary's Island, near the mouth of the Tyne. The rocket brigade from Seaton Sluice had just commenced operations when the crew jumped into the water, as the vessel was breaking up. Eight of the sixteen were drowned. The rest were saved by Coastguardsman Harmer, James Ingram, and Charles Major, who entered the sea with lifelines and dragged the men ashore. A survivor said that the ship was in pieces within twenty minutes of striking.



LIKE A CORPSE WASHED ASHORE: A STATUE AMID THE WRECKAGE OF THE "CALIFORNIA," LOST WITH EIGHT OF HER CREW.

SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM. -

CHAIRMAN OF THE FIRST ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE SCIENCE MUSEUM: SIR HUGH BELL, B.T., HON. D.C.L., LL.D.

Sir Hugh Bell, iron-master and colliery-owner, is managing director of Bell Bros., Ltd., and a director of Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., and other companies, including the North Eastern Railway. —[Photograph by Beresford.]

know to a certain extent whether he is going, owes its practical development to Elie de Cyon, who died last month, leaving behind him the reputation of being one of the greatest and most original physiologists of the past century.

His conclusion, confirmed as it has since been by much German and English research, is that the organ in question is situated in man, as in the lower animals, in the internal ear. Here, in the bony chamber known from its complexity as "the Labyrinth" are to be found three semicircular canals filled with a liquid called perilymph. The curves of these canals do not interlace, but are situated one behind the other in what seems a regular order, and each canal terminates in a slight ampulla or bulb. It has been conclusively proved

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.
THE ORGAN OF
DIRECTION.

THE idea that man possesses an organ which enables him not only to keep his balance in the (to him) unnatural position of biped walking, but also to

that if these canals are destroyed or damaged the animal loses all sense of direction, and is, besides, unable to maintain itself in an upright position. Some of these symptoms disappear in time, and it seems possible that the organism is capable in this, as in other cases, of what is called "accommodation," or, in other words, of making the best of a bad job. Of the general result, however, there can be no doubt. In the current number of *Philosophical Transactions* appears an account of some experiments, still in progress, by Dr. Gordon Wilson, of Chicago, and Dr. F. H. Pike, of New York, which abundantly confirm this. Destruction of the labyrinth on one side of the head of an animal accustomed to walk upright causes it to fall to that side; while destruction of any one of the canals above-mentioned is always attended by disturbance of the motor system. Why this should be is not nearly

theory. This, therefore, is one of the many subsidiary points which must be left to experiments like those of Messrs. Wilson and Pike to clear up. Of more practical importance, perhaps, is the question whether the organ of direction is likely to receive any further development in the course of evolution. It is one of the earliest to assume its present shape in the history of the race, being common not only to all the higher animals, but to fish and reptiles, amphibious or otherwise. To water-animals and birds, it is, in fact, necessary for their existence, and in both cases seems to be associated with the slight protuberance of the eye seen in fish and the stronger-flighted birds. It varies with different species. It would seem that evolution may not have said its last word in the matter, and that with the increasing use of aeroplanes, bicycles, and other means of transport where balancing and sense of direction are necessary, the organ which governs them may prove susceptible of further development.

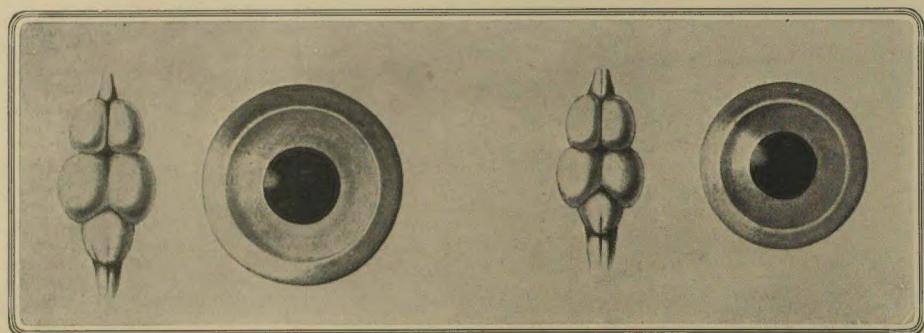
F. L.

NATURAL HISTORY

GALILEO WATCHING -
- THE SWINGING LAMP -
- IN PISA CATHEDRAL. -MEMBER OF THE FIRST ADVISORY COUNCIL
FOR THE SCIENCE MUSEUM: SIR ARCHIBALD
GEIKIE, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Sir Archibald Geikie became President of the Royal Society in 1908, and has distinctions almost innumerable, including that of correspondent of the Institute of France.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



DOES THE SIZE OF THE EYE INDICATE THE WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN? ILLUSTRATIONS DESIGNED TO PROVE THAT IT DOES. It is often asked by what means the weight of the brain in relation to the intellectual development of animals can be determined. It is obvious that formation and weight of brain alone are not indications of intellectual position. Were they so, the whale (whose brain may weigh about 15 lbs.) and the elephant (whose brain may weigh about 12 lbs.) would be intellectually superior to man, whose brain weighs about 3 lbs. 3 oz. It is now suggested that the eye indicates the weight of the brain, and it is asserted that experiments have proved that this is so. The idea emanated, in the first place, from the observation of fish. There are caught, on the Breton coast, pink and grey dorados (of the family *Coryphaenidae*), and it has been noted that the eye of the pink dorado is much bigger than that of the grey dorado, while it has been shown also that the fish with the bigger eye has the bigger brain. The same state of affairs has been noticed in a number of animals. For instance, if a comparison be made between the little tree-frog (*Hyla Arborea*) and the little swamp-toad (*Alytes obstetricans*), it will be found that, while the weight of their bodies differs considerably (*Hyla* 4 gr. 8, and *Alytes* 7 gr. 7), the weight of their brains is much the same (0 gr. 043 as against 0 gr. 041); while the diameter of their eyes is almost the same (4 mm. 6 to 4 mm. 7). The illustrations show, on the left, the brain and the eye of the pink dorado; and, on the right, the brain and the eye of the grey dorado. The fish are of the same proportions.

so plain. The most probable theory seems to be that the bulbs at the ends of the canals are extremely sensitive to pressure, and that the pressure of the fluid in and around them is less in some positions of the head than in others. Thus, it can be explained why it is that some animals, when a certain portion of the brain is removed, are seen to walk in circles, and how others, like the so-called dancing mice of the Far East, only progress in a series of curves. But there can be no doubt that the eye plays an important part in the matter, and is connected through some of the greater nerves with the labyrinth and its contents. Messrs. Wilson and Pike's experiments show clearly that interference with them always causes involuntary movements of the eye, that a permanent alteration in the position of the eye follows a serious lesion of the labyrinth or of its canals, and that the peculiar twitching of the eye known as nystagmus is symptomatic of injury to them by accident or disease.

Why, however, should there be three canals, and what is the separate function of each? M. de Cyon, who was gifted with a brilliant imagination, thought that each canal gave its possessor the sense of one of the three dimensions of space. This seems reminiscent of the ideas of those Schoolmen of the Middle Ages who said that things like gender, number, and case were no mere inventions of the grammarians, but had an actual existence; and subsequent experiment does not appear to give any support to M. de Cyon's



A FLOWER WITH A TEMPERATURE: HOW THE BLOSSOM OF THE ALPINE SOLDANELLA WILL EXPAND IN A HOLLOW UNDER THE SNOW THAWED BY THE HEAT GENERATED BY THE GROWING PLANT.

The heat generated by the growing Alpine Soldanella is such that the stem will melt its way through a crust of snow. If the layer of snow is very thick, the blossom sometimes expands in a dome-shaped cavity the plant has thawed in the way shown in the photograph.

A FLOWER WITH A TEMPERATURE: THE MEDITERRANEAN ARUM, THE TEMPERATURE OF WHOSE NEWLY OPENED BUDS MAY BE AS MUCH AS 100 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.

In their newly opened buds, some of the Mediterranean arums have given evidence of a temperature as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit. It is not generally known that certain plants develop a considerable degree of heat at some stages of their growth.

A TOWN OF DWELLERS UNDERGROUND PHOTOGRAPHED BY MEN OF THE AIR: TROGLODYTES' HOUSES.

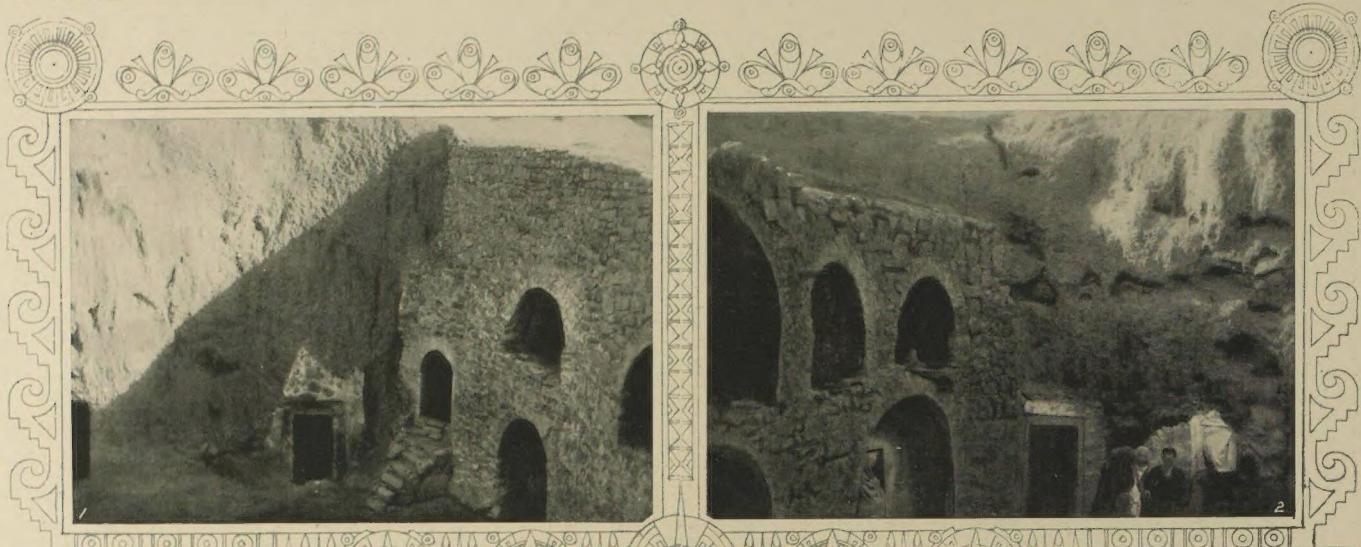


AS SEEN FROM THE ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "P 2": HOLES IN THE EARTH, ENTRANCES TO CAVE-DWELLERS' HOMES IN AFRICA.

This photograph was taken in Tripoli, and illustrates well the only visible signs of Troglodytes' dwelling-places, the holes in the ground which are the entrances to them. As we note under other illustrations dealing with the subject, Troglodyte colonies are apt to be quite large, and, comparatively speaking, up-to-date in their furnishings. It may be remarked further

that the name "Troglodytes" is applied chiefly to certain ancient cave-dwelling tribes in Mauritania, North Africa, the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, and the opposite coasts of Egypt and Ethiopia, but more particularly to those of the Red Sea Coast. It is now commonly applied to the existing cave-dwellers.

TROGLODYTES OF THE DESERT: CAVE-DWELLERS UNDERGROUND IN AFRICA.



Numbered amongst the chief curiosities of that sea of sand which stretches from the northern coast of Africa to the Sudan are the towns of the Troglodytes, or cave-dwellers, in the southern Tunisian desert. No sign of the subterranean houses is visible from the outer world, save the holes by which they are entered. Round about are ruins of Roman temples, halls, villas, theatres, which show conclusively that very permanent structures could be, and have been, erected on the sand. Nevertheless, the cave-dwellers choose to build below ground. They themselves and their homes remained almost unknown until a short while ago, for the simple reason that they were unapproachable. Two days' journey south from the gulf of Gabes, in the dreary Saharan desert, is a chain of mountains called Matmata, inhabited by thousands of Berbers. For a long while these mountaineers defended their independence against the Turks; the Bey of Tunis tried in vain to conquer them and make them pay taxes; it was only when the French came into possession of the Beydom of Tunis that it became safe to journey

[Continued opposite.]

into their country. A visitor going there recently to see the cavedwellings came to a three-storey-deep building, in which were men, women, and children, the second of whom disappeared speedily, covering their faces. The entrance to this subterranean dwelling was some thirteen yards in diameter. The walls were perpendicular and were sometimes supported by rough stones. In the walls were irregular holes, some of them closed by rough doors. That was the dwelling-place of the Kaid of Matmata. The visitor was then taken down to the deep dry bed of a mountain-stream close by, and saw an opening, the entrance to the subterranean house, which was the best of the colony. The vaulted ceiling of this was adorned with rough stucco, and the ornaments consisted of foot and hand marks made by the many inhabitants of the place. Next to the apartment with this ceiling was one large room, fairly regularly built, with carpets hanging before the walls, a table in the centre, and benches around. This was the reception-room and council-chamber of the Kaid, an old, white-bearded man of patriarchal

[Continued below.]



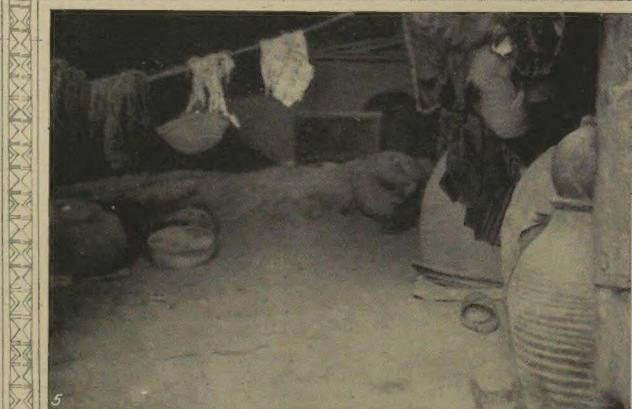
1. AT MATMATA: A DWELLING-PLACE OF BERBER TROGLODYTES.

3. BEFORE THE DOOR OF THEIR UNDERGROUND SYNAGOGUE, AT MATMATA: JEWISH TROGLODYTES AND RABBIS.

4. OF THE TROGLODYTE COLONY AT MATMATA: THE DWELLING-PLACE OF THE SHEIK'S FAMILY.

Continued]

appearance, of an ancient Berber family. When the French entered into occupation of the land, they decided to make use of the Kaid as intermediary between the tribe and themselves. For instance, the tax of fourteen francs a head per year is collected by the Kaid, who is rewarded with one franc per head. He, too, governs the internal affairs. Other dwellings were visited and something was seen of the girls of the tribe, who are pretty,



2. AT HADESCH. A DWELLING-PLACE OF TROGLODYTES IN AFRICA.

5. LIFE UNDERGROUND IN AFRICA: AN INTERIOR VIEW OF A TROGLODYTE ROOM AT MATMATA.

and tattoo a little. The roofs of the houses are sacred to the women, who are very jealously guarded, as are those of all Mohammedan countries. The men may neither go up to the roofs nor look down upon them from the earth's surface. Included in the colony are six or eight Jewish families, whose history with regard to the place goes back to the time of the Romans. In Tripoli, there are large Troglodyte villages

[Continued opposite.]

A TOWN BELOW GROUND IN THE DESERT: AFRICAN CAVE-DWELLINGS.



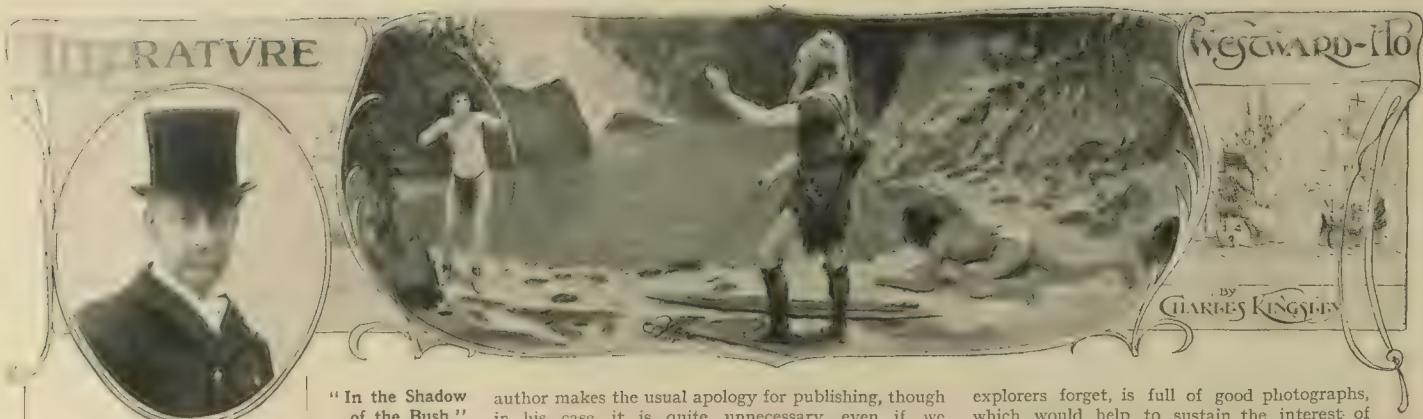
1. A SUBTERRANEAN TOWN IN THE SAHARA: A VIEW OF THE COLONY AT MATMATA, SHOWING THE ONLY OUTWARD SIGNS OF ITS EXISTENCE, THE ENTRANCE-HOLES.

2. THE HOUSE OF DWELLERS BELOW GROUND: TROGLODYTE HOMES AT DUIRA.

Continued.

with thousands of inhabitants, who are all Jews and have their subterranean synagogues, their rabbis, and their Talmud schools. They are of distinctly Hebraic type, and do not mix with the Berbers. A synagogue which was visited not long ago was a gloomy cave with benches carved in the earth. It may be noted that the Jews are indispensable to the Berbers. They are regarded with suspicion, and to be called a Jew is to be insulted; but, nevertheless, the Jews do all the trade, especially that in spirits,

for the Berbers like to drink strong waters despite the injunctions of the Koran. The Jews also work in gold, making the cheap ear and neck ornaments for the women, and are saddlers, blacksmiths, and so on. Conversation with those of the cave-dwelling Berbers who spoke Arabic showed that they were quite content with their lot and with their places of abode, which are warm in winter and cool in summer. The Berbers are believed to represent the Tamahu of the Egyptian monuments.



THE EARL OF MAYO.
Who has written a history of the famous
Kildare Hounds.
Illustration by P. A. T., Waterford.

the discovery of the Poles had put an end to the romance of travel. This sapient dictum has been contradicted since, and will be disputed at short intervals for many a year to come, by hard facts. There is still room for hundreds of authors who are content to work in the countries of which our knowledge is only in its beginning. Such an author is

"In the Shadow of the Bush." A statement appeared lately in a responsible literary journal to the effect that

author makes the usual apology for publishing, though in his case it is quite unnecessary, even if we cannot admit that native Nigerian customs are rapidly becoming things of the past! His study in the Oban country of the Ekois—a Bantu people whose art shows traces of Egyptian influences—has taken four years to complete, and as in those years he marched nearly seven thousand miles, and had but scanty leisure to make notes, the wealth of material he has collected does more than make atonement for any lack of polish in its presentation. Early in his book

the author tells us that "magic is the keynote on which the lives of the Ekois are attuned," and this statement is amply borne out. Not only does the belief in magic influence the lives of the people, but it promises an extraordinary interest for all who have the opportunity and the will to study them, even through the medium of a book. Mr. Talbot has surrendered so completely to the fascination, that



THE ARTISTRY OF THE AUNT IN NIGERIA: TYPES OF EKOI HEAD DECORATION.
"Young women and children are also fond of ornamenting their faces, especially their foreheads, with designs in various colours. . . . Such patterns are always traced by a female relative, usually the aunt of the person decorated."

From "In the Shadow of the Bush"

Mr. P. Amaury Talbot, and such a book is his extremely comprehensive volume, "In the Shadow of the Bush" (Heinemann), dealing with Southern Nigeria, to whose political service he is attached. The

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BUSH.

By P. Amaury Talbot.
Illustrations Reproduced by
Courtesy of the Publisher,
Mr. William Heinemann.



AN "IMAGE" KEPT IN ORDER BY A HOOP-BEARER IN NIGERIAN SECRET SOCIETY RITUAL: AN IMAGE OF THE NKANDA GRADE OF EGBO, AND THE EMBLEM "EKABE NKANDA".

Nkanda is the highest and final grade of the Egbo secret society. "One of the chief insignia of the Nkanda grade is called the Ekabe Nkanda. This is a kind of hoop, covered with a bright-coloured cloth. The attendant . . . is obliged to hold back the Okum (or 'image') by its means if the latter . . . seems about to show himself to a non-member, particularly a woman."

From "In the Shadow of the Bush"

explorers forget, is full of good photographs, which would help to sustain the interest of the narrative if it flagged. Some studies with pen and pencil add greatly to the value of the illustrations,



WEARING ORNAMENTS AND FEATHERS SACRED TO THE GODDESS SHE SERVES:
THE HEAD PRIESTESS OF "NIMM."

"The river in itself is magical, . . . for somewhere in its depths dwells Nimm—the terrible. . . . Nimm is above all the object of the women's devotion. . . . Her priestesses have more power than those of any other cult. . . . Those freshly initiated . . . have the right to wear special ornaments round neck and arms, and carry the 'feathers' of Nimm in the right hand and in the coiffure, whilst in the left they bear a juju knife."

From "In the Shadow of the Bush"

and though the book contains nearly five hundred pages, it is not too long. In conclusion, it may be



PATTERNS GROWN IN HAIR ON A CLEAN-SHAVEN BACKGROUND:
TYPES OF EKOI COIFFURE.

"As regards coiffures, the variety of designs to be found among young girls and children is astonishing. Usually they first shave the head, then, when the hair has grown to a uniform length of about a quarter of an inch, trace out with chalk an elaborate pattern, which is left standing against a clean-shaved background."

From "In the Shadow of the Bush"

said that Mr. Talbot has made a very valuable contribution to the serious literature of modern travel.

ILL MOST MYSTERIOUSLY: THE ONLY SON OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A.



1. THE TSAREVITCH AS CHIEF OF ALL THE COSSACKS.
2. THE TSAREVITCH IN MILITARY UNIFORM AND WEARING ORDERS.
3. THE TSAREVITCH IN PEASANT DRESS.
4. THE TSAREVITCH AS AN OFFICER OF GRENADIERS.
5. THE TSAREVITCH AS CHIEF OF ALL THE COSSACKS.

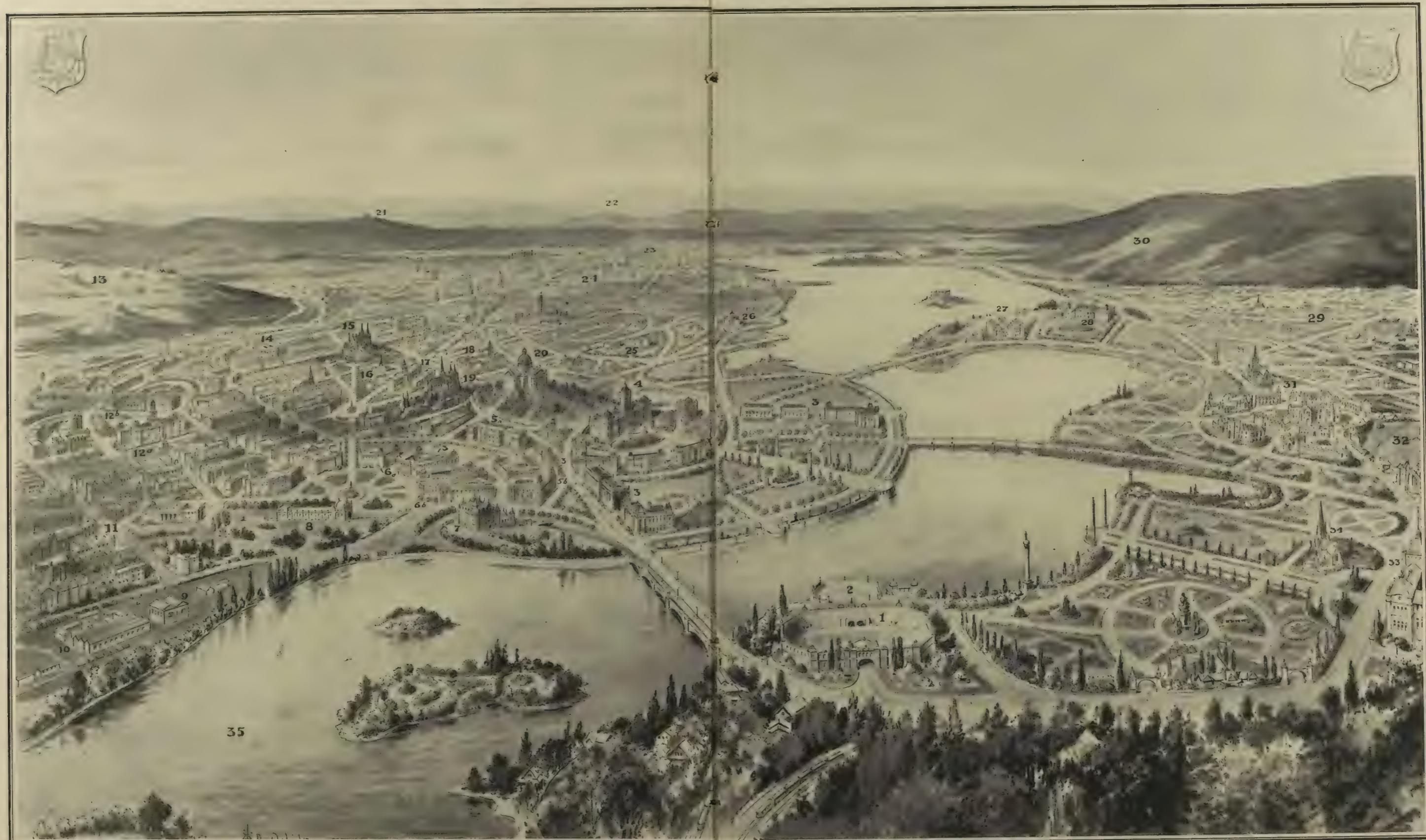
The illness from which the boy Tsarevitch, only son of the Emperor of Russia, has been suffering and, it would seem, is still suffering to some extent, has caused the circulation of many stories, by reason of the mystery which has surrounded it. There were many, indeed, who found it in them to suggest that the illness was not brought about by natural causes, but by some attack by anarchists. This was denied, but, for

6. THE TSAREVITCH AS A BOYAR—IN OLD RUSSIAN DRESS.
7. THE TSAREVITCH PHOTOGRAPHED AT CHRISTMAS TIME, WHEN
HE WAS ABOUT AGAIN AFTER HIS ILLNESS.
8. THE TSAREVITCH WITH THE DONKEY-CART PRESENTED TO HIM
BY THE KING OF ITALY.

all that, rumour persisted and persists. That his Imperial Highness is getting better would fortunately seem to be the case, and it was reported the other day that his general condition was satisfactory, that he was driving daily in the grounds of Tsarskoe Selo in an open carriage, and that he was cheerful and enjoying life. His Imperial Highness was born at Peterhof on July 30, 1904.

AS IT IS TO BE: THE FUTURE OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL CENTRE OF AUSTRALIA.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM OFFICIAL PLANS.



AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN SET UP IN THE CHOSEN DISTRICT, PART OF WHICH IS UNEXPLORED:

As we note under photographs of the site which are published elsewhere in this issue, the future Federal Capital of Australia will be situated at Canberra, in New South Wales, in the midst of some 900 square miles of territory, a part of which is unknown to man. The Molonglo River will flow through the heart of the new capital. The Cotter will provide the water supply, and an impounding weir is to be erected on this at about a mile above its confluence with the Murrumbidgee; while the water will be carried by a pipe-line to a pipe-head reservoir at Mount Stromlo, where the astronomical laboratory is to be placed, and thence to a service reservoir at Red Hill. The Molonglo will provide Canberra's ornamental waters. The Federal Capital City will be the permanent seat of Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; the Federal Parliament will meet there for the discussion and arrangement of all Commonwealth legislation; and there, too, will be the official residence of the Governor-General. Thus the city is destined to be the official and social centre of Australia. The numbers

CANBERRA, THE PROJECTED FEDERAL CAPITAL CITY OF AUSTRALIA—LOOKING WEST.

on the drawing refer to the following: 1. Stadium; 2. Swimming Bath; 3. Administrative Offices; 4. Houses of Parliament; 5a. Government Printing Offices; 5b. Museum; 6a. Public Library and other Public Buildings; 6b. Opera House; 7. Hotel; 8. Railway Station; 9. Power House; 10. Power Workshops; 11. Business Quarter; 12a. Town Hall; 12b. The Mint; 13. Red Hill, where a Service Reservoir will be; 14. Orphanage; 15. Cathedral; 16. High School; 17. Technical College; 18. Technical College; 19. Cathedral; 20. Capitol; 21. Mount Stromlo, with Astronomical Observatory and pipe-head reservoir; 22. Distant Mountain Range, unexplored; 23. Sports Ground; 24. Residential District; 25. Prime Minister's Residence; 26. Governor-General's Residence; 27. Hospital; 28. Isolation Hospital; 29. Residential Quarter; 30. Black Mountain; 31. University Buildings; 32. Sports Ground; 33. Military Barracks; 34. Church; and 35. The Ornamental Waters (Molonglo River). We are indebted to the High Commissioner for Australia in London for our details of the new city.

ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

ART NOTES.

THIE only exact judge of an etching is an etcher. Sir Frank Short does the business of criticism at the Baillie Gallery exhibition of Mr. Martin Hardie's prints. Says he: "Mr. Hardie has the essential gift of an etcher—the power to draw and to draw in line. His plates are not as yet many, and not all of them perfectly accomplished; but there is not one of them that is not genuinely inspired with the love of the thing he drew, and an etcher's sense of the fitness of the means employed." And that, I take it, is the basis of all good etching. His largest plate is "High Noon in the Boatyard, Rye."

Like the Keepers at the Wallace, at the National Portrait Gallery and at the National Gallery, Mr. Martin Hardie combines the care of works of art with the making of them. In

the Engraving Department of the Victoria and Albert Museum he has a thousand chances a week of saying to himself among the portfolios: "Well, if this is an etching, I, too, am an etcher." In the Print Room of the British Museum there is, as far as I know, no active artist. "States before Letters" are there looked after by men of letters. Sir Sidney Colvin is gone; but the new Keeper has a poet, and a very distinguished poet too, Mr. Laurence Binyon, for his right-hand helper.

And yet in the British Museum there is somebody very kind to contemporary artists.

Among the latest additions to treasures of the Department of Prints and Drawings are one or two trifling examples by young artists of trifling reputation. How do they get in? "Presented by the artist" is the label they bear; but is such profitable generosity a sufficient reason for the national compliment of inclusion? This does not apply, of course, to the set of Conder's lithographs recently presented by a group of admirers. From another point of view, the question of presentation, always presentation, is not satisfactory. The great men should be represented by purchase, which is a handsomer compliment than a mere acceptance. Apropos, the Italian Government has just bought for the Uffizi Gallery in Florence complete sets of Mr. Pennell's lithographs of the Panama Canal.

Many people are puzzled by the general approval, except among the shopkeepers, of the Norman Shaw solution of the problem of the New London. The little exhibition of his plans and elevations and first designs, held for a few days at the Architectural

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
GENERAL JOHN REGAN: MR. CHARLES HAWTREY AS DR. LUCIUS O'GRADY, DISPENSARY DOCTOR.Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM'S "GENERAL JOHN REGAN," AT THE APOLLO: MR. FRANC STONEY AS MAJOR KENT, MR. CHARLES HAWTREY AS DR. LUCIUS O'GRADY, MR. LEONARD BOYNE AS TIMOTHY DOYLE, AND MR. W. G. FAY AS THADDEUS COLLIGHER.

"General John Regan" gives his name to Mr. Birmingham's play, but is not numbered amongst the characters, for the excellent reason that he never existed. Round the erection of a statue to him in Ballymoyr, the plot and the fun turn.

& THE DRAMA,

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BILLY'S FORTUNE" AT THE CRITERION.

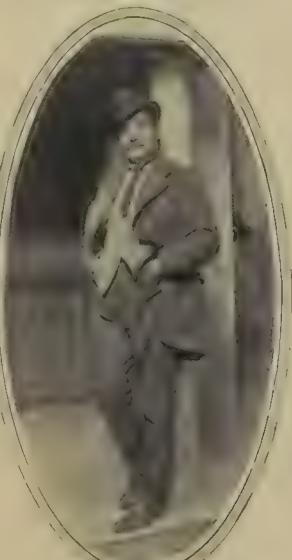
THE idea of Mr. Roy Horniman's new play, "Billy's Fortune," is ingenious enough, and might have been developed on the lines of perfectly reasonable and legitimate comedy. That a little boy should be left heir to a fortune, to the disappointment of its former owner's horde of relatives, and that these relatives should fawn on Billy because he has the right of choosing, and by his choice greatly enriching, a guardian, is a situation which, however quaint, is not beyond belief, and, of course, opens out amusing possibilities. Unfortunately, Mr. Horniman, instead of surrounding his boy-hero by real characters, has borrowed extravagant stock figures from mid-Victorian farce. Even by the end of his first act the mere machinery of his scheme has been exposed, and the Thomsets, Bradleys, and Jarvis Gamboses can be recognised for caricatures. Billy,

in the person of Master Johnnie Brown, is very human and amusing at the Criterion—a true boy alike in his tantrums and in his sweeter moods; and Mr. Rudge Harding, Mr. O. B. Clarence, and Mr. Robson work their hardest to give a semblance of flesh-and-blood actuality to three of the more prominent of the dramatis personæ.

"TURANDOT,"
AT THE
ST. JAMES'S.

In rhapsodising over the delights of the new St.

James's production of "Turandot," the playgoer is likely to begin with the grotesque and gorgeous costumes, then pass on to the quieter beauties of the scenery, then recall the bizarre and passionate strains of Signor Busoni's score, and at length reflect that, after all, the one respect in which there was deficiency was the all-important one of drama. Not much can be said for Herr Volmoller's share in the "Chinoiserie"—at least, if we may judge by Mr. Jethro Bithell's English version of his libretto: he has let considerations of "atmosphere" blind him to the requirements of a good plot, and the humour he has condescended to or retained is puny. As for the acting, there is not room for much; but Miss Evelyn D'Alroy's Turandot looks pretty and languishing, Mr. Godfrey Tearle's is a manly prince-lover, and Miss Maire O'Neill and Miss Hilda Moore make much out of little. That "Turandot" is merely a matter of dresses and scenery, and that these alone give us the feeling of illusion, is not the fault of the London cast.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
GENERAL JOHN REGAN: MR. LEONARD BOYNE AS TIMOTHY DOYLE, HOTEL-KEEPER.

THE NEW PRESIDENT: A MAN OF AFFAIRS AND AN ACADEMICIAN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY NADAR.



THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC: M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ, BARRISTER, LITERARY MAN, AND POLITICIAN.

The National Assembly sitting at Versailles on January 17 elected M. Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, President of the French Republic in succession to M. Fallières. The President-elect, unlike some of his predecessors in the high office, is a man who is really well known outside his own country. He has been in politics since 1887, and at the time of his election was Senator for the Department of the Meuse. Amongst other offices, he has held those of Minister of Public Instruction and Finance Minister. He was called to the Bar in 1880, and gained a great reputation

as a pleader in Paris: it is said that he made from £12,000 to £15,000 a year by his profession. He has also won fame as orator and as writer, and his literary ability caused him to be chosen, in 1909, to occupy a seat in the French Academy. He was born at Bar-le-Duc on August 20, 1860. He married Mlle. Henriette Benoîti, a lady of Italian origin well known in Paris for her beauty and charm. He defeated his nearest rival at Versailles—M. Pams—by 483 votes to 296. He will be the ninth President of the Third French Republic.

IN LAND PARTLY UNKNOWN: THE SITE OF AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.



1. ITS PLACID PRESENT: WHERE THE CENTRE OF AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL WILL STAND AT CANBERRA, BY THE WILLOW-FRINGED MOLONGLO.
2. TO BE COVERED BY AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL: LOOKING SOUTH-WEST OVER THE CANBERRA CITY AREA, FROM MOUNT AINSLIE.

Not so very long ago, Lord Rosebery described hunting for a Federal Capital as the Australian national sport. Then came the news that a site had been chosen at Canberra, and, later, the knowledge that Mr. Walter Burley Griffin's plan for the new Federal Seat of Government had been selected. In all, the Federal Territory, as it is called, embraces 900

square miles; and it has been ceded to the Commonwealth Government by the State of New South Wales, in whose south-eastern corner it lies, roughly equidistant sixty miles from three points—the sea-coast, Mount Kosciusko, and the town of Goulburn. To quote the "World's Work," by whose courtesy we are able to reproduce the illustrations on both of

(Continued opposite.)

THE PRIZE OF "THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL SPORT": CANBERRA.



1. SEEN FROM DUNTROON MILITARY COLLEGE: THE CANBERRA CITY SITE, SHOWING HOW SPARSELY IT IS POPULATED

2. WHERE THE NEW FEDERAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA WILL STAND: LOOKING SOUTH OVER THE SITE AND THE MOLONGLO RIVER, FROM BLACK MOUNTAIN
Continued.

these photogravure pages, "the territory itself is at present—or rather, before the Commonwealth acquired it, was—only very sparsely populated. . . . Part of the district, indeed, is quite unknown to man; and for the most part the stream of the Cotter River . . . is not even charted on the map. Yet Canberra . . . is . . . one of the most attractive

regions of Australia. The site and surroundings are beautiful enough even for the ideal city which Australians in their minds' eye already see there. Canberra is watered by several streams. . . . Part and parcel of the Federal Territory is the sea-port—Jervis Bay—and Jervis Bay is to be . . . Canberra's sea-outlet."

THE NOVELIST - GENERAL: PLAYING SOLDIERS AS THE NATIONS PLAY IT IN DEADLIER FASHION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



WAR ON THE FLOOR, WITH LEADEN SOLDIERS, CARDBOARD AND SHRUB COUNTRY, AND GUNS FIRING WOODEN "SHELLS": MR. H. G. WELLS PLAYING LITTLE WARS.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the famous novelist, has developed "soldiers" in such a way that it is possible to play the great game of the world much as it is played over the territory of nations with real men and with death-dealing weapons. Indeed, "Little Wars" approximates as nearly as may be to real war. Briefly, the country over which the campaign is to be fought is laid out in any desired manner, with the aid of branches of shrubs as trees, with cardboard bridges, rocks of stone, chalked-out rivers, streams and fords, cardboard forts, barracks, houses, and what not; and there are employed leaden infantrymen and cavalrymen and guns, firing wooden cylinders about an inch long, capable of hitting a toy soldier nine times out of ten at a distance of nine yards, and having a screw adjustment for elevation and depression. The Little Wars are hedged about with all the difficulties of great wars, and there are the strictest rules governing the combat. Before a battle begins, the country is set out, and is

divided by the drawing of a curtain across it for a short time, that the general of each opposing army may dispose his forces without the enemy being aware of that disposition. Then the curtains are drawn back and the campaign begins. It is impossible for us to give the rules here: those wishing to know them may be made aware of the fact that Mr. Wells's book, "Little Wars," is to be published very soon by Mr. Frank Palmer, of 12, Red Lion Court, E.C. Suffice it to note that all moves of men and guns are timed, that an infantryman moves not more than a foot at a time, a cavalryman not more than two feet, and a gun, according to whether cavalry or infantry are with it, from one to two feet. Mr. H. G. Wells is seen on the left of the drawing, taking a measurement, with a length of string, to determine the distance some of his forces may move. On the right and the left are seen the curtains for dividing the country before the beginning of a game.

FROM THE FIRST LITHOGRAPHS PURCHASED FOR THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

FROM THE LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL



"THE WALLED CITY, GRAND CANON" BY JOSEPH PENNELL: A REMARKABLE DRAWING ON STONE ILLUSTRATING THE GREAT
"AWFUL, SPLENDID ABYSS, WITH WALLS A MILE HIGH."

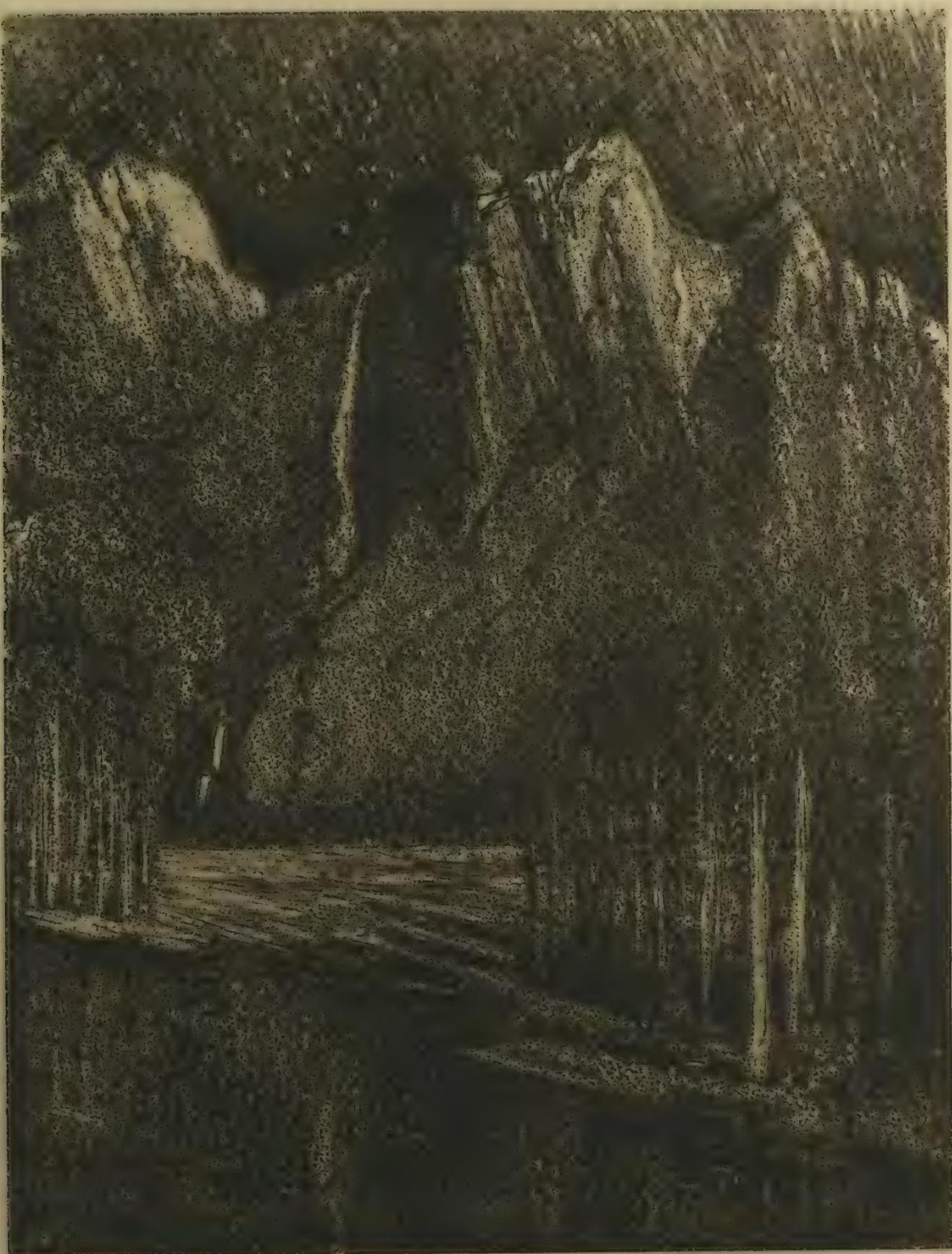
Mr. Joseph Pennell's lithographs of the Panama Canal, a number of which, it will be recalled, were published in "The Illustrated London News," together with the same artist's lithographs of the Grand Cañon and the Yosemite Valley, have been purchased by the Italian Government for the Uffizi Gallery, which thus has acquired lithographs for the first time. Mr. Pennell was born in America and married Elizabeth Robins (not

the novelist). His publications include: "The Life of James McNeill Whistler," "The Alhambra," "Lithography and Lithographers," and "The Work of Charles Keene." As regards the subjects illustrated here, we may note that, in the words of Mr. C Reginald Enoch in "Farthest West": "In the south-west corner of the United States . . . is the 'Painted Desert.' Here are thousands of square miles where the

Continued opposite

FROM THE FIRST LITHOGRAPHS PURCHASED FOR THE UFFIZI GALLERY.

FROM THE LITHOGRAPH BY JOSEPH PENNELL.



"NIGHT IN THE YOSEMITE"—BY JOSEPH PENNELL: A REMARKABLE DRAWING ON STONE ILLUSTRATING THE CALIFORNIAN VALLEY WITH GRANITE WALLS 3000 TO 6000 FEET IN HEIGHT.

Continued.

rocks and earth are coloured in hues of red, grey, green, crimson, pink, and yellow; and cutting through it is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, an awful, splendid abyss, with walls a mile high." The Cañon takes its name from the Colorado River, which for 300 miles of its lower course has cut a narrow gorge of from 3000 feet to a mile in depth; that is the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. The Yosemite Valley, which is

in California, on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, is enclosed within almost perpendicular granite walls 3000 to 6000 feet in height. It was discovered in 1851 by Captain Boling, who was pursuing a band of Indians. In 1864, it was granted to the State of California for public use and recreation for all time. The gorge is about seven miles in length, and half a mile wide at the bottom.

CHIEF SUPPORTER OF THE HOME RULE BILL: THE IRISH LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERNEST H. MILLS.



CALLED "JOHN THE DICTATOR": MR. JOHN REDMOND, LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. John Edward Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons, and called for some time now "The Dictator," has, of course, gained an even greater interest than usual to the man-in-the-street since the final division on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons was taken the other day and there was a majority for the third reading of 110. Mr. Redmond, who has been M.P. (N.) for Waterford since 1891, was born in 1851, eldest son of the late W. A. Redmond,

M.P. for Wexford Borough from 1872 to 1880, and his wife, Mary, daughter of the late Major R. H. Hoey. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1886, and to the Irish Bar in the following year. From January 1881 to November 1885, he sat for New Ross, and from 1885 to 1891 for North Wexford. In 1883, he married Johanna, daughter of the late James Dalton, of Orange, New South Wales. His younger brother, Mr. William Redmond, M.P., married her sister, Miss Eleanor Dalton.

THE WAR-SHIP WHICH CAUSED THE GREEK "MACEDONIA" TO SINK HERSELF.



2



1. BEFORE SHE WAS REPAIRED TO SUCH GOOD EFFECT THAT SHE WAS ABLE TO GO INTO ACTION AGAIN AND BOMBARD SYRA; THE WOUNDED TURKISH CRUISER "HAMIDIYE" BOUND FOR CONSTANTINOPLE, WITH BOW AWASH.
2. AFTER THE SHIP HAD BEEN HOLED BY BULGARIAN TORPEDOES; THE "HAMIDIYE'S" BOW AWASH.

On November 22 of last year, the Turkish protected cruiser "Hamidieh" returned to Constantinople much down at the head, and entered dock; this after she had been damaged badly by Bulgarian torpedo-boats. In due course, she was repaired, and a few days ago came the news that she had bombarded Syra and compelled the Greek auxiliary cruiser "Macedonia" to sink herself to avoid capture. As far as can be judged, the "Hamidieh's" raid upon Syra was intended to draw the "Averoff" away, that the Turkish main squadron might issue from the Dardanelles and attack the remaining

3. WITH AN ELEVEN-YARD SQUARE WOUND IN HER BOW; THE "HAMIDIYE" STEAMING BACK TO CONSTANTINOPLE.
4. CAPTAIN HUSSEIN RAOUF, THE COMMANDER OF THE "HAMIDIYE."
5. AFTER HAVING BEEN REPAIRED; THE "HAMIDIYE" AS SHE WAS WHEN SHE BOMBARDED SYRA, AND CAUSED THE GREEK AUXILIARY CRUISER "MACEDONIA" TO SINK HERSELF.

Greek ships. On January 19 came a report from Port Said that the "Hamidieh" had arrived there, from the Dardanelles, at two o'clock in the morning. It will thus be seen that the ship, in addition to getting back to Constantinople last year under very difficult conditions, has contrived to perform, perhaps, the only notable Turkish naval action of the war. The "Hamidieh" (formerly the "Abdul Hamid") was built in 1903. She has a displacement of 3800 tons, a complement of 302, a length of 345 feet, a beam of 47½ feet, and a maximum draught of 16 feet.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo, F. C. Coleman.
SUGGESTING A WAR-SHIP RATHER THAN A PLEASURE-CRAFT: THE SPEEDY TURBINE-DRIVEN YACHT "WINCHESTER."

The "Winchester," built by Messrs Yarrow, of Glasgow, for Mr. P. W. Rouss, is driven by two Parsons turbines, and attained a speed of 32½ knots on her official trial. She is 205 feet long, is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. After a successful voyage across the Atlantic, she is cruising in American waters. She uses oil fuel.



Photo, C.N.
THE SHIP ON WHICH PRINCE ALBERT HAS SET OUT ON A TRAINING VOYAGE: THE "CUMBERLAND" LEAVING PLYMOUTH SOUND.

The training-cruiser "Cumberland" was completed in 1904. She has a normal displacement of 9800 tons, and a complement of 678. Her water-line length is 440 feet; her over-all length, 448 feet; her beam, 66 feet; her mean draught, 24½ feet. Her present voyage will extend over some six months.



Photo, Topical.
THE LEADER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN PARTY AFTER HIS VISIT TO KING ALFONSO, SEÑOR AZCARATE LEAVING THE ROYAL PALACE.

King Alfonso took a bold step the other day by inviting the Leader of the Spanish Republican party to confer with him; this in pursuance of his determination to receive all prominent politicians and get his knowledge first-hand. It is understood that Señor Azcarate was summoned to the Palace in his capacity of President of the Institute of Social Reform.



Photo, Illustration's Bureau.
JUST AS EVERY OTHER NAVAL CADET: PRINCE ALBERT, SECOND SON OF THE KING, DRIVING IN A BRAKE TO THE "CUMBERLAND."

Prince Albert, with seventy other naval cadets who have just passed out from the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, set out the other day on the sea-going training-ship "Cumberland" for a cruise to the Canary Islands and the West Indies. By the King's express wish, his son will be treated precisely as are the other cadets, will in no way be favoured by reason of his exalted rank.



AFTER THE BOMB ATTEMPT AT DELHI: GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CARRYING THE WOUNDED VICEROY FROM THE HOWDAH.

There is no need for us to deal again with the attempt upon the life of the Viceroy of India; but it may be of interest to call attention to a remarkable statement in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of a day or two ago, which said that troops and police did not immediately enter the house from which the bomb was thrown, because, as has been proved by measurements, the procession actually moved forward 150 yards before Lord Hardinge, who did not at first realize that he was hurt, ordered a halt. During all that time the troops stood presenting arms. By the time the procession stopped it was too late to do anything.



THE FUNERAL OF THE UMBRELLA-BEARER KILLED WHILE BEHIND LORD AND LADY HARDINGE WHEN THE BOMB WAS THROWN: THE BIER ON THE CREMATION-GROUND AFTER THE CEREMONY.



AFTER THE DASTARDLY BOMB OUTRAGE AT DELHI: LADY HARDINGE STANDING WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS.

THE WELL-KNOWN
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ELLIMAN'S



EMBROCATION

MUSIC.

GUSTAV MAHLER, whose Seventh Symphony was selected as chief attraction at the opening concert of the second half of the Queen's Hall Orchestra's season, was one of the great conductors, and but for his accomplishment in this direction his compositions might have passed unknown outside Germany and Austria. He was a Bohemian by birth and was wielding the baton at the age of twenty. He succeeded Anton Seidl at Prague when he was but twenty-five years old, and shared the direction of the Leipzig opera-house with Nikisch. Then he passed to Budapest, Hamburg, and Vienna, where he took the place of Richter at the Philharmonic Society. He had paid a short visit to London in the early nineties to conduct German Opera at Covent Garden. Sir Henry Wood is, we believe, responsible for the introduction of two or three of Mahler's earlier symphonies to the British public. He wrote musicians' music: it was not for the amateur of the concert hall who pays the tribute of respectful interest. A man who knew the greatest modern work intimately, whose ear was developed to the point at which it could grasp the ultimate possibilities of every instrument it helped to control, could not fail to interest, but Mahler was too completely the conductor to become a living force as a composer.

Dr. Ethel Smyth stated recently that no work from her pen has been given at a British Musical Festival, and that, save at one musical congress concert, her name has never figured on the programme of a representative performance of English music at home or abroad! This statement is serious and a grave reflection upon those responsible. Dr. Smyth believes it is part of what she calls the "sex-penalty," but it is obviously unfair that, because

Dr. Smyth is a woman, men and women should be deprived of hearing some of her fine music upon occasions when the inclusion of a composer's name in a programme is an honour. It is impossible to understand the attitude of the public. One has witnessed in the past few years the great triumph of work that is not in all respects equal to contemporary compositions that have been passed over; one has seen the making of reputations that will probably

measure of influence. This state of things has not been limited to our time or to this country.

Mr. Beecham's Orchestra has found time to give Sunday concerts at the Palladium in spite of the stress and strain of rehearsals at Covent Garden, and has not failed to include in the programme work by living Englishmen. Messrs. Percy Grainger, Vaughan Williams, Frederick Delius, and Granville Bantock have been represented, and it is pleasant to observe the hearty reception accorded to works like "In the Fen Country," and "Mock Morris." The Beecham Orchestra has not been in evidence in the metropolis for some time; absence from London, however, has, if possible, improved its quality.

Among the coming events in the world of music, there are several of special appeal. Steinbach is to direct the London Symphony Orchestra on Monday evening, when the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven and the Second of Brahms are to be given. On Monday week we are to hear the first of the two Rosé Quartet Concerts at Bechstein's; and on the following evening the Bach Choir will fulfil an important programme at Queen's Hall. In addition to the Bach motet, "Jesu Meine Freude," a new work by Vaughan Williams entitled "A Sea Symphony" is to be given. Miss Agnes Nicholls and Campbell McInnes are the soloists.



By Courtesy of the "World's Work."

TO BE THE SEA-OUTLET OF AUSTRALIA'S NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL, AND THE SITE OF THE AUSTRALIAN NAVAL COLLEGE: JERVIS BAY, THE PORT OF CANBERRA.

"Part and parcel of the Federal Territory is the seaport connection with which is to be directly provided. Almost due east on the coast [i.e., of New South Wales] is Jervis Bay, where the Commonwealth Government is erecting the Australian Naval College; and Jervis Bay is to be also Canberra's sea-outlet. There is an excellent harbour and a safe anchorage in Darling Roads, and between this and Canberra a railway, ninety-six miles long, is to be constructed." We quote Mr. F. M. Cuttack's interesting article on the new capital of Australia in the current number of the "World's Work."

precede their possessors. Granting that there are half-a-dozen articles of nearly equal merit, the best reward is for him whose friends can exercise the largest

tract. It creates a keen, natural appetite, and makes digestion and assimilation easy. Perfect nutrition is the assured result, and, as corollary, the maximum of strength, which is, as we have said, a basis of physical beauty.

There is a diminution of weight almost immediately on starting the treatment. Within a day and a night the decrease is something between 8 oz. and 3 lb., according to the degree of over-fatness. Then the subsequent daily reduction goes on satisfactorily till slender proportions are completely restored.

The following unsolicited testimonial from a lady of Hove, Sussex, admirably describes the general results of the Antipon treatment in a troublesome case of obesity and weakness:—"I am most completely satisfied with the results of the Antipon treatment in my case. It has not only decreased the painful stoutness, but it has had a wonderful tonic effect on my whole system. I feel better than I have done for a long, long time. When I had recourse to Antipon it was a counsel of desperation, for I felt so far from well, so utterly run down and unfit for any exertion, I feel different being now."

SLIGHT OVER-PLUMPNESS.

In the more pronounced cases of obesity Antipon, as we have seen, is supremely efficacious. There are countless cases, however, where the word "obesity" is not applicable; where the slight overfullness of figure may reasonably be looked upon as a warning, but as little else.

These slight cases of exaggerated plumpness are admirably countered by a very short course of Antipon, say a

RESTORED ELEGANCE OF FIGURE

THOSE WHO REGAIN A SLENDER FORM BY TAKING ANTIPOON NO LONGER DREAD THE POSSIBILITY OF OVER-STOUTNESS.

TO be getting rapidly stouter, and not to take any measures to stop the unwelcome fatty excess is to be very unwise; for, though obesity is in itself dangerous and uncomely, it is more perilous as a prolific source of other diseases. To take wrong measures is, however, more unwise still; for it is quite easy to make oneself very ill indeed by persistent semi-starvation, especially when accompanied by the administration of mineral and other objectionable drug preparations, exhausting exercises and other abuses. These things should be left severely alone.

The one really reliable means of reducing stoutness and increasing bodily vigour and energy at the same time is a course of Antipon, the simple, harmless and pleasant product which is now acknowledged by competent authorities to be the standard treatment for the permanent cure of obesity in all stages. "I must frankly say," writes Dr. Ricciardi, the world-known French physician, "that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, very



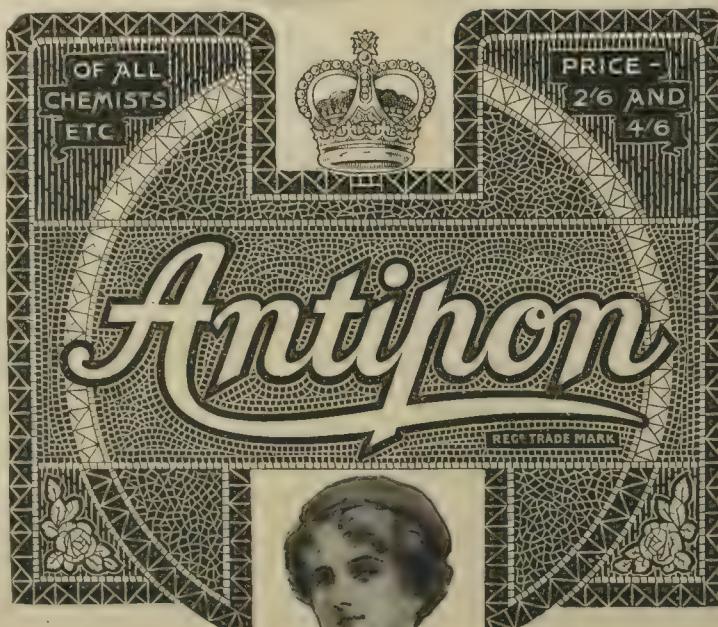
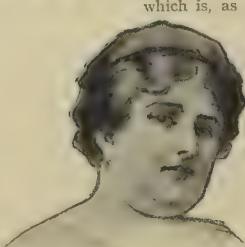
efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous."

This opinion, from so eminent an authority, can but be convincing to the most sceptical.

BASIS OF BEAUTY.

There can be no real beauty of form without perfect health. This does not mean that there are not many healthy people whose form is far from perfection. But health and strength are essential to plastic beauty. Therefore, the true remedy for obesity is that which ministers to the recovery of health and vigour, as Antipon does.

Antipon is remarkable as a tonic and fat-reducer combined. Whilst speedily eliminating all the superfluous fat that clogs the organism, softens the muscles (even of the heart), and bulges out the surface, it tones up and re-strengthens the entire system, and has an especially beneficial stimulative effect on the organs of the alimentary



bottle or two at most, and then all further dread of the imminence of the obese condition may be allayed. The figure is restored to its pristine slimness without the least trouble.

Double chin, puffy cheeks, bulky throat, regain their beauty of contours, and no wrinkling is to be feared, as Antipon has a tonic effect on the skin,

bracing up that delicate membrane, and improving tone and texture. Antipon is purely vegetable and quite harmless.

Antipon is sold in bottles price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, Stores, etc.; or in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom, direct from the Antipon Co., Olmara Street, London, S.E.

Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and Stores in the Colonies and India, and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world. United States Agents : Messrs. E. Fougera & Co., 90, Beekman Street, New York City.



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is world-wide.*

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In the farthest Outpost of the Empire the sale of this excellent Tonic-Cordial is ever increasing, and as proof of its vogue in British Colonies it may be stated that its sale in the Australian Commonwealth alone exceeds a million and a half bottles per annum.

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is a welcome guest in the homes of the great Dominion of Canada, and the Union of Africa; whilst throughout the great Empire of India, in North and South America, and Cuba, it has established itself as the premier natural "PICK-ME-UP" and stimulative tonic.

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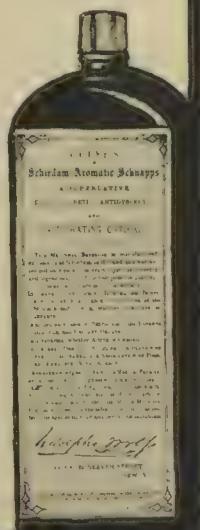
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LADIES' PAGE.

IT might appear at first sight that the succession to a title has no personal interest to the ordinary middle-class woman. But, on the other hand, it is probably the case that the whole social view of the position of women hangs together, and that it is an indication of a lowered status that certain privileges which were enjoyed by the ladies of the great families in feudal times are now denied to the women of that same rank. Nowadays, in most cases, the owner of a peerage is compelled to regard his daughters as if they were not his children; for succession to his title, and the estates that are entailed upon it, is refused to his own offspring if it happens to consist only of females. We have just been reminded of the fact that under the older peerages, granted in those days when a peer was really required to quit himself like a man by personal service to the country in case of war, it was nevertheless the rule to confer a title to pass through "heirs general," and not merely "heirs male." In this way, little Miss Mary Petre, the only child of the late Lord Petre, has now been allowed to prove her direct descent from the Baron of Furnivall, created a peer on June 23, 1295, and the House of Lords' Committee who heard the proof have recommended the Crown to "determine the abeyance." On that same day, a little over six hundred years ago, it seems, was granted the Barony of Fauconberg, which is now held by Lady Yarborough in her own right. There can be little doubt that the depreciation of girls expressed so often in outspoken regret at their birth is a bad beginning; and that it depends to a certain extent on this legal inability to succeed, as is her natural right, to her father's title and estate. It is recorded that on the birth of Queen Victoria, a clergyman wrote in quite the usual strain of regret at her sex to her father, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. The Duke replied that he wanted no condolence on the child being a girl, "being assured that the dictates of Providence are always the wisest and for the best." But he would probably have felt differently on the subject if by having only a daughter he had lost his chance of becoming "the father of our kings to be." On the contrary, however, he said confidently to another friend: "Look at her well, for she will be Queen of England!"

Another point was emphasised in this case in which women of high rank are now at a disadvantage compared with their predecessors. When a peeress in her own right married in those old days, she conferred her title upon her husband, just as a peer still confers his upon his wife. The most conspicuous instance of this was a Princess of Wales, the wife of the Black Prince, who was Countess of Kent in her own right, and whose previous husband (for she was a widow when married to the heir to the throne) had been made Earl of Kent by the mere fact of his marriage with her. In the case of Miss Petre, Lord Shaw observed "that it was conceded by both sides that Thomas Neville had the right to sit as a peer as Lord Furnivall on behalf of his wife Joane, who was the heir to the Furnivall Barony." There is, indeed, abundant testimony



A GRACEFUL TEA-GOWN AND A BLACK VELVET TOQUE.

This gown is built on charming classical lines. The toque shows how the new millinery is worn well down over the eyebrows.

that this right was conceded to heiresses in feudal times, and it must have greatly tended to prevent the discontent at the birth of a girl that is now natural to peers, who are obliged to consider their daughters as not capable of inheriting and of transmitting title and lands to their descendants.

It is probably not generally known that the refusal of the right to succeed to the Russian throne of the daughters of a Tsar is quite an innovation on the practice of earlier and rougher times. There is no reason, if the little Tsarevitch should ever become incapable of succeeding, why his sisters, the Tsar's daughters, should not reign after their father, in the natural order, except the existence of an arbitrary edict on the subject made by the Tsar Paul, who reigned at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was the son of Catherine the Great, who ascended the throne, indeed, by no real right, but who so occupied it for thirty-four years as to win a devotion and gratitude from the nation comparable to that which our ancestors displayed towards our Elizabeth. As Mme. Le Brun, the artist, who spent several years at the Russian Court portrait-painting, has recorded: "By high and low I heard her name blessed." Paul, succeeding her, revived all the evil old practices and arbitrary laws that his mother had swept away, with such results that after four or five years on the throne he was assassinated. Yet it is the jealous edict that he put out against the succession of women to the throne that is to-day the only barrier to the accession of the present Tsar's daughters, should their little brother be in any way incapable of succeeding. What would be the result in Russia, one wonders, if there were another reigning Empress? The Begum of Bhopal would feel no doubt of the value to that distracted nation of such a ruler. In her autobiography, after relating that she is herself the third Begum in succession to sit upon the throne of Bhopal, she adds that when her only daughter died, her people grieved greatly, not only because they loved the young Princess, but because in losing her "they lost the prospect of for a fourth generation enjoying the blessings of female rule."

How very dainty and becoming are the picturesque boudoir-caps that have taken so firm a hold upon our affections! As is the case with many new fashions, these caps first made their appeal to our fancy from behind the footlights, looking their best upon the well-coiffured heads of charming actresses. Now they are as much a necessity to the young lady of fashion as are her tea-gowns. Especially note the "young lady," for women of mature years do not readily thus venture: on aught save a youthful head these adornments are too reminiscent of the discreet caps that grandmamma wears perchance. It is a natty notion to have a boudoir-cap constructed to match each tea-gown. This the dressmaker can very easily contrive, as there are invariably small pieces of even the most carefully cut fabrics left to waste, and even tiny oddments of beautiful laces and brocades can be built up into the most becoming and coquettish of caps.

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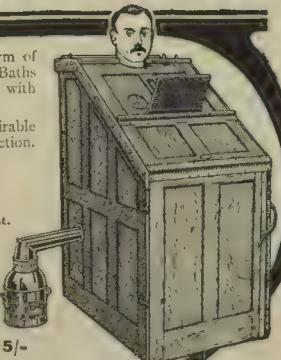
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This luxurious Easy Chair can be instantly changed into a semi or full length Lounge or Couch. Simply press the button and the back will decline, or automatically rise to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button and the back is instantly locked.

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The "BURLINGTON."

(Patented).



“What? You an Englishman—native of the most-bathed country in the world—and you don’t know the joys of a mustard-bath?

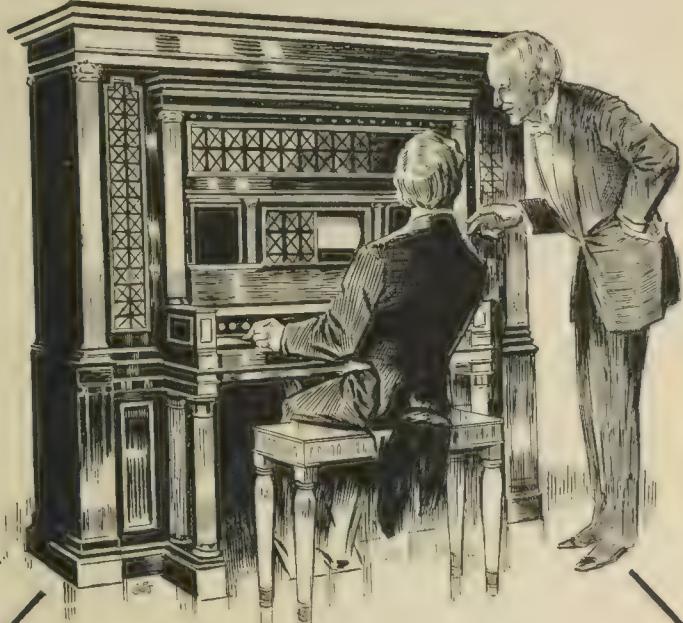
“I thought *every* Englishman kept himself fit and well by taking mustard baths regularly. The thorough sportsman who told *me* about it does, *always*.

“And the master under whom I studied English taught us all, years ago, the virtues of a mustard bath. He was an all-round athlete, and a scholar as well, and ‘Colman’s’ was his motto.

“He explained to us youngsters that the extraordinarily beneficial effect of a mustard bath is due to the peculiar action created by the combination of mustard and water—say a couple of tablespoonfuls or so in an ordinary bath.

“The skin is not the only portion of the body that benefits. The nerves and important organs are also benefited by the action of the mustard bath on the surface blood-vessels, which are in immediate ‘concert’ with the entire physical and nervous systems.”

Water is good for bathing. Soap and water is better. Soap and water and mustard is the finest known tonic for tired nerves and muscles. The exhilaration after a mustard bath is proof—and that exhilaration does not wear away quickly as do the effects of less wholesome “stimulants” of the body and nerves.



“These stops give me command over all the tones of an orchestra.”

“If I wish to employ the flute, I simply pull forward this stop, or if I prefer the tones of the violin, the French horn, the oboe, or any other instrument, I simply operate that stop which controls its voice.

“No, I have no technical knowledge of music nor is it necessary that I should have, for the music-roll plays the notes and leaves my mind free to get the best out of the music I am playing.

“This instrument enables me to play every great orchestral, organ or operatic work, and in the matter of expression allows me unlimited scope. This is the only instrument that could give me these powers—it is

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The above is an imaginary conversation, but it only voices the opinions contained in the many testimonials received from Aeolian Orchestrelle owners.

To really appreciate the powers of this wonderful instrument you must play it yourself at Aeolian Hall. If you cannot call, write for Catalogue 5.

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NEW NOVELS.

"The Reef." "The Reef" (Macmillan) is an example of Mrs. Wharton's most sensitive and penetrating psychology, written with a cultured security of expression which it would be hard for the reviewer to over-value. It is, as a study of poignant emotions, masterly—all the more masterly because no violence precipitates its tragic crises upon the characters. Fate moves, inexorably Grecian, down the lives of these well-bred, cosmopolitan Americans, persons so screened from vulgar contact that they appear, at the first glance, to be almost inhuman. It is a trivial circumstance with which "The Reef" opens, the accident that brought Darrow, for the moment at a loose end, and Sophy Viner, eager for a week's bliss in her grey, dependent life, together in Paris. Propinquity, pique, boredom, recklessness—these things bore fruit in an intrigue that might, but for

Owen, is troubling her; he is in love, with someone possibly undesirable; the Franco-American grandmother, *plus royale que le roi*, has to be propitiated. And then the girl arrives, as little Effie Leath's governess, and she is Sophy Viner. . . . Mrs. Wharton, using the grandmother's château as a setting, and all the old order of a dignified and conservative France as accessories, moulds their entanglement to her own uses, with the skill that has placed her first among the women-writers of America. It is a book of quite extraordinary cleverness.

To begin with, and in spite of a superficial resemblance, Aristide Pujol is not the Beloved Vagabond. We say that



Photo, L.N.A.
CHEERFULLY INDIFFERENT TO BECOMING SNOW MEN AND WOMEN, SOCIETY FOLK
WATCHING A SKATING EXHIBITION AT ST. MORITZ IN A SNOW-STORM.

Thanks to the recent stiffening of the weather, winter sports are once more in full swing in Switzerland, and a number of contests and exhibitions have been held at the well-known resorts in the different branches of sport—skating, skiing, tobogganing, and so on.

that ironical Fate, have remained buried for ever, a mere incident in both their lives. Darrow went on, to seal his betrothal to Mrs. Leath, the woman he loved. Her step-son,

always on the spot; and perhaps the only point that Mr. Locke does not establish satisfactorily in "The Joyous Adventures" (The Bodley Head) is his failure to achieve a

permanent success. True, he was capricious, and a gambler; but, on the other hand, he could wheedle the soul out of any man—or woman—and since his lines lay in commercial places it is difficult to know why he did not amass a fortune. However, we are not taken very far in Aristide's joyous life; and it must surely be a certainty that a plump income, the fruit of his zeal, has arrived for him by this time. His adventures are many and ingenious, and are largely tinted with a gallantry that leads him in and out of mischief as gaily as it plunges him up to the neck



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

HATS OFF TO THE MARTYRDOM OF HOME RULE: THE BILL BURNED BY UNIONISTS IN BELFAST ON THE NIGHT OF THE THIRD READING.

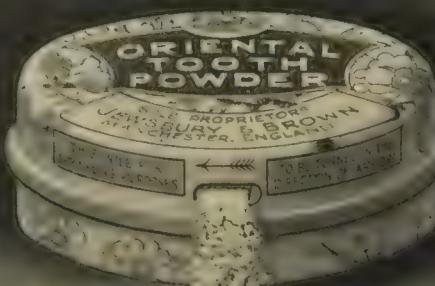
Great excitement prevailed in Belfast on the night of January 16, when the news of the Third Reading of the Home Rule Bill arrived. Bands marched in procession playing patriotic airs, and there was a great Unionist demonstration outside the City Hall, all the neighbouring streets being densely packed with people waving Union Jacks and torches, and some firing revolvers. One revolver happened to be loaded, and the bullet lodged in a man's back. It was estimated that the crowd numbered 50,000. The enthusiasm reached its height when a copy of the Home Rule Bill was ceremonially burnt.

hastily, to reassure the people who may be afraid that Mr. Locke is working down to bedrock. Not at all; Aristide Pujol is himself—a delightful, unmoral, ardent Provençal, but a business man *au fond*, and no cloud-capped genius. He is perhaps the only point that Mr. Locke does not establish satisfactorily in "The Joyous Adventures" (The Bodley Head) is his failure to achieve a

in chivalrous enterprises. He has a most pleasing sense of humour; and he speaks English like a native, having perfected himself in the language while imparting the latest Parisian slang, instead of irregular verbs, to the young ladies of an English school. No one should fail to read "The Joyous Adventures of Aristide Pujol."

"A Babe in Bohemia." It is seldom safe to reprint juvenilia; and we do not think Frank Danby, in allowing "A Babe in Bohemia" (Stanley Paul) to be republished, has proved herself an exception.

(Continued overleaf.)



NOTE THE SLOT.

The Best Tooth Powder
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Oriental
Tooth Powder
6d. & 1/-

All the Family may use the same box



A Most Delectable Beverage for
THE HIGHEST COCOA
VALUE OBTAINABLE.

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LUNCHEON,
or SUPPER.**

Only
4½ D. per ¼ lb.





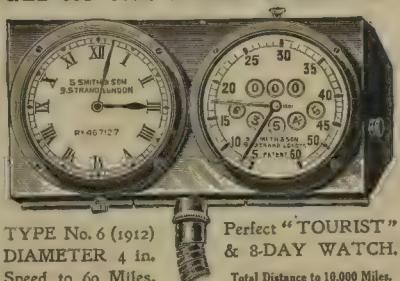
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It is self-digestive to an extent that
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interesting, and more than that.

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4d., 6d. tins. Outfit 6½d. or 1/3.

CHISWICK POLISH CO., CHISWICK, LONDON, W.

Continued. to the common rule. It is a ticklish game to play with reputations, even when the loyal and undiscriminating British public is the objective; and we can scarcely believe the author is likely to claim that "A Babe in Bohemia" stands on the same plane as her later work—"The Heart of a Child" for example. There is the germ in it of dramatic success, and its unflinching use of unwholesome characters is interesting—very—in the light of those later novels. This is Frank Danby setting out to be a literary star, setting out to be a novelist whose name is in everybody's mouth, and very nearly (but not quite) getting there. The crudities have overpowered the "strong" situations; the realist is hard at work painting, not from real life, but from the melodramatic stage. The Post-Impressionists cultivate, they give us to understand, an art that does not seek to lean on Nature; and in some queer way this earnest but unsatisfactory work recalls their quaint ideal to the mind. It has, too, the air of insinuating that it would be more shocking if it dared, and of spreading its feast of unsavoury viands with a youthful defiance. It is not the book to leave a pleasant after-taste, and there does not appear to be sufficient reason for its resuscitation from oblivion.

"Under the Yoke," Mr. William Heinemann has shown his usual knowledge of what the public wants in issuing Ivan Vazoff's "Under the Yoke" at the present time. Vazoff wrote of what he saw, and his book is rightly regarded as a Bulgarian masterpiece, while it is inspired by the same passionate spirit of patriotism that led to the

liberation of the Bulgars, and that, in the last month or two, has again revised the face of Europe. It deals, as Mr. Edmund Gosse puts it in his fine introduction, with the false dawn, the abortive struggles of the seventies; and though it ends in death and apparent failure, the reader knows that the hours of the Turks are numbered. Vazoff, born in 1850, lived through the insurrection of 1876, and, forced to fly by the Turkish authorities,

joined the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee at Bucharest. He returned in 1878 to find his native town destroyed and his father murdered by the Bashibazouks. "Under the Yoke" is written with his heart's blood. His poems are widely read in his own country, but, as there is no English translation extant, we can only appraise them by the value placed upon them by his countrymen, and by a perusal of a novel which, even in its translated form, is full of poetic and dramatic feeling. The action takes place in a beautiful Balkan valley, and the Bulgarian patriot stands before us, drawn by a man of his own kind with a moderation that is as great as, and even more remarkable than his sympathy. Such books as "Under the Yoke" make history.

Where to live is a problem that interests everybody, and Londoners especially are always on the look-out for the ideal rustic retreat within easy reach of town. One of the best of popular guides to the eastern districts is a little illustrated book entitled "By Forest and Country-side," dealing with the residential localities on the Great Eastern Railway, and published for the company by the Homeland Association, 15, Bedford Street, Strand. The information required by tenants and house-holders, as to train service, season tickets, rates, soil, and so on, at various places, is given in a very practical and convenient form. Copies of the book can be obtained gratis at any of the Great Eastern Railway Company's London offices, or from the Superintendent of the Line at Liverpool Street.



OIL-DRIVEN, SINGLE-FUNNELED, AND PROTECTED AGAINST AIR-BOMBS: H.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH"
AS SHE WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED.

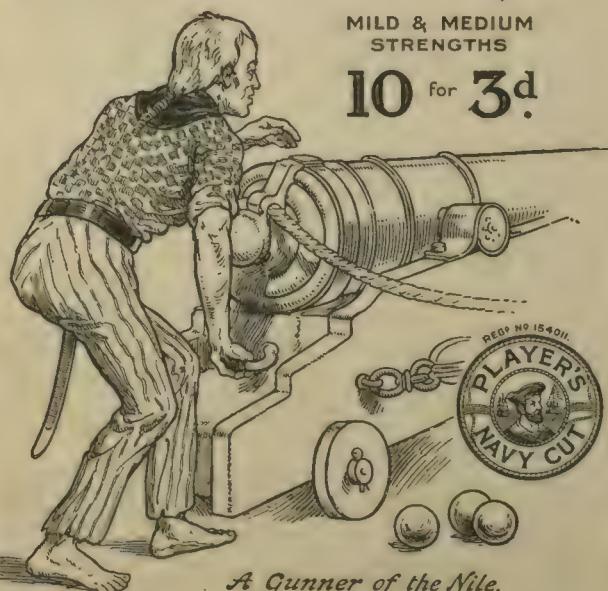
The "Queen Elizabeth" is one of the six Dreadnoughts which Mr. Churchill, replying to Lord Charles Beresford in the House the other day, stated would be ready on April 1, 1915, in addition to the twenty-nine Great Britain would possess on April 1, 1914. These six vessels, it is understood, will be of a new type, burning oil fuel only, and carrying either eight 16½-in. guns each firing a 2200-lb. shell, or 15-in. guns firing a shell of about 1800 lb., besides twelve 6-in. guns. Another novelty will be protection against aircraft, as in the hood over the funnel, and similar devices, probably, over decks and ventilating shafts. The single funnel is the result of all-oil-fuel boilers, the uptakes being arranged as in the U.S. vessel "Oklahoma." The tonnage of the new Dreadnoughts will, it is said, be from 27,000 to 28,000, and the speed twenty-five knots.

DRAWN BY OSCAR PARKES.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



MILD & MEDIUM
STRENGTHS
10 for 3d.



FRAME - FOOD

saved little May from Wasting Diseases,
and made her strong, healthy and bonnie.

Her mother, Mrs. Charman, of 11, Bishopric,
Horsham, writes us:—



"My little daughter was brought up on Frame-
Food since she was three months old. I cannot
speak too highly of your Food, for, previous to
trying it, she wasted away to almost a skeleton.
She only weighed 6½ lbs. at three months. The
doctor said she could not live, and if she did she
would always be a most delicate child. Now her
flesh is firm, and she is the picture of health.
She has no trouble with her teeth, nor does she
have any childish ailments."

Write for Free Samples and Celebrated Dietaries.
THE FRAME FOOD CO., Ltd., Standen Rd., Southfields, London, S.W.

TO THE RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY

London, N.W.
October 21, 1912.
Dear Sir,
Through an announcement recently made in the
Press, I was induced to communicate
to you, I have now had
several. I have now had
you would be glad to know
that I have found them very
beneficial, in fact, the Salts
which I had very badly in my
right foot.—Yours faithfully,
M.—Y—

This letter cannot fail to be of
interest. We shall be happy to
send to anyone affected in
a similar way our scientific
treatise, "The Mystery of
Gout," which explains

HOW AND WHY
ANTURIC BATH SALTS
are so successful a treatment.

New York Agents :
FOUGERA & CO., 90, BEEKMAN STREET.
Canada :
LYMANS LTD., ST. PAUL'S ST., MONTREAL.

ANTURIC SALTS, LTD. (DEPT. L.N.)
379, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CLARKE'S

PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS

provide a soft, even light for nine hours. No water or attention required. Fireproof Plaster base.

A Clarke's "Pyramid" gives more light and heat than an ordinary night-light and is the only light suitable for use in

CLARKE'S
PYRAMID
NURSERY-LAMP
and FOOD WARMER

This simple and inexpensive appliance heats liquid foods, illuminates the bedroom, and saves the mother or nurse the trouble of getting out of bed to prepare or administer the food.



THREE SIZES :

3/6, 5/-, and 6/-
1 pint. 1/2 pint. 1 pint.

Sold by
Chemists, Grocers, Stores, etc.

Price's Patent Candle Company Limited, Clarke's "Pyramid" and "Fairy" Light Works, LONDON, N.W.

**FOR
PRESERVING
THE
LIFE**

Awarded to "NUGGET" POLISH
for DOUBLING the LIFE of BOOTS

OF THE
LEATHER
"NUGGET" Boot POLISH
HAS NO EQUAL!

SPECIAL TOWN RESIDENCES.

HYDE PARK, PRINCE'S GATE, RUTLAND GATE, and SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The healthiest and most enjoyable residential part of the WEST END of London.

Messrs. ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON

the local agents, established half-a-century, would call special attention to the following high-class properties they have been instructed to dispose of.

OFFICES:
19, EXHIBITION ROAD, S.W.
Telephone—KENSINGTON 921.

PRINCE'S GATE (Facing the Park, and overlooking at the back, with right of entry thereto, large ornamental grounds).—To be SOLD by order of the Executors, the long lease held direct from the Freeholder at a moderate ground rent. The mansion contains 14 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 handsome reception rooms, electric passenger lift, spacious stabling and garage. Agents—Messrs. Elsworth and Knighton, as above.

RUTLAND GATE (Overlooking Hyde Park.)—To be SOLD, a Handsome Corner Residence of special character, in excellent order and well fitted, containing 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double drawing-room, boudoir, oak-panelled library, dining-room, smoking-room, 2 staircases, and spacious offices for servants. Agents—Messrs. Elsworth and Knighton, as above.

Messrs. ELSWORTH & KNIGHTON, Established 1863.

Experts in the value of property in the districts of Prince's Gate, Queen's Gate & South Kensington.

AUCTIONS CONDUCTED.
VALUATIONS MADE FOR PRORATE DUTY,
TRANSFER, SALE, &c.
PROPERTY SURVEYORS.

Offices—**19, Exhibition Road, S.W.**
(Close to South Kensington Station.)

Crests, &c.,
painted direct on MOTOR CARS, or Transfers prepared for local carriage-builders to apply
Heraldic Painting 1/2d. per square foot Enamelling
for all purposes
English and Foreign Heraldry.
Pedigrees Traced.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE,
92, Piccadilly, London.

Travellers

Should never forget to take PURGEN with them. Long journeys by train, motor car or steamer frequently induce CONSTIPATION—often the real cause of "Traveller's Headache" and that condition of general physical weariness of which so many travellers complain. PURGEN quickly puts the system right, and keeps it so. Those who usually avoid other purgatives when travelling, owing to their inconvenient action, can take PURGEN with perfect safety and comfort.

Of leading Chemists and Stores,

Price 1/1½d. per Box,

or Sample and Booklet Free from

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ltd., 14, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

PURGEN The IDEAL APERIENT

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of the REV. ROBERT LOUIS WILD, Rector of Hurstmonceux, Sussex, who died on Nov. 21, is proved by the Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, son, and Thomas Pearce Jacomb, the value of the estate being £116,688. The testator gives the advowson and right of presentation to the Rector and Parish Church of Hurstmonceux, his moiety of the Manor of South Ash, and title rent charges, to his son Herbert Louis; £1000, and such an annual sum as will make up her income to £500 a year, to his wife; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will and seven codicils of LORD LLANGATOCK, of The Hermitage, Monmouth, and South Lodge, Ruthin Gate, who died on Sept. 21, are proved by his son, the present Lord Llangatock, and Charles P. Johnson, the value of the unsettled estate being £249,776. The testator gives £1000 to his daughter the Hon. Eleanor Georgina Shelley, and, in trust for her, £15,000, should she have issue, two sums of £10,000 each, and he appoints to her £15,000 marriage settlement funds; £5000, annuities of £4000, and the use of his town house and one in South Wales to his wife; £200 each to his sisters; £500 to William Stewart Sutherland; £1000 to Richard Joseph Dickens; £200 to Clement Lipscombe; £1000 and an annuity of £50 to his brother William Reynolds; legacies to servants; and the residue to his eldest son.

The will (dated May 20, 1912) of CAPTAIN JAMES INMAN, of 18, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Nov. 28, is proved, the value of the estate being £126,393. He gives £2000 to his wife, £200 to his brother the Rev. Henry Inman Inman; £100 to Rowland W. Lewis; and the residue at one half in trust to pay the income to his wife for life or widowhood, or two-fifths thereof should she again marry, and subject thereto the whole of the property in trust for his two daughters.

The will and codicils of MR. ARTHUR ROKEBY PRICE, of Hook Heath Road, Woking, 57, Old Broad Street, and the Stock Exchange, who died on Oct. 29, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £109,572. The testator gives £1000 to his partner

Henry Percival Pott; £500 each to the executors; £1500 to Humphry, Helen, and Sylvia Balkich; £4000, and £36,000 in trust, for his nephew Harold Rokeby Price; £4000 in trust for each of his nieces Freda, Olive, and Margaret Rokeby Price; £500 to Murray Rokeby Price; £1000 each to his cousins Mabel Eliza Price, Captain Bartholomew Price, and Elsie Plumer; the capital and interest of various sums owing to him, to those persons indebted; legacies to clerks and servants; and the residue to his brother Wilfrid Thomas Rokeby Price.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1911) of MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TWIST, of Moat House, Keresley, Warwick, solicitor, who died on Dec. 24, is proved by Mrs. Helen Twist, widow, and Cecil Frederic Twist, son, the value of the estate being £139,304. The testator gives £250 to his wife; a house in Coventry to his daughter Alice Louisa Sawers; £100 each to his daughters-in-law; and a few small legacies. During the widowhood of his wife annuities of £500 each are to be paid to his children Cecil Frederic, George Herbert, Charles Gerald, Arthur Cyril, and Mrs. Sawers; £356 to his son Alexander John and £144 to his niece Miriam; and the remainder of the income, which is not to be less than £2000 a year, otherwise the annuities to the children are to abate, to his wife. Subject thereto, he gives £5500 to his daughter Mrs. Sawers; £4000 each to his sons Cecil Frederic and Charles Gerald, and the ultimate residue to his children.

The will (dated May 8, 1912) of MR. JULIUS FREDERICK DORMER, of Priest Hill, Englefield Green, who died on Dec. 5, is proved by three sons, the value of the property being £81,554. The testator gives £200 to Mary Ann Winch; £100 to seven godchildren; legacies to servants; and the residue to his children, and the issue of any that may be dead.

The following important wills have been proved—

Captain John Herbert Drax Savile, 16, Stratton Street, Piccadilly . . .	£67,179
Mr. Edward Dobson, Tarn Grange, Baildon, Yorks . . .	£57,595
Mr. Robert Languish Pugh, 13, Essex Villas, Phillimore Gardens, S.W. . .	£56,296



A SEQUEL TO THE VICEREAL EVICTION AT SYDNEY: THE CROWD WAITING FOR THE PREMIER TO OPEN THE GATES OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE TO THE PUBLIC.



A BUILDING WHOSE FORMER STATE WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO CANBERRA: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY, ONCE THE VICEREAL RESIDENCE WHOSE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN THROWN OPEN TO THE PEOPLE.

It will be recalled that the decision of the New South Wales Government to close Government House, Sydney, as an official residence of the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, and to use it as a public museum or art gallery, caused much controversy, and was regarded as due to political jealousies. On December 14 the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. J. S. T. McGowen, opened the grounds of Government House to the public. His speech was interrupted by hoots as well as cheers, and a member of the Legislature, Mr. Henley, spoke against the Government's action. Now that Australia is to have an independent capital at Canberra (vide illustrations elsewhere) it may be hoped that any unfortunate jealousies will disappear.

WHY ENDURE PIMPLES



CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

Do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little that it is almost criminal not to use them.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: Newbury, 27, Charterhouse St., London; H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Macmillan & Co., Madras and Bombay; Foster & Sons, Cheltenham; solo agents, Boston, U.S.A. Gentle-faced men shave in comfort with Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick. Liberal sample free.

Angelus
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
PLAYER
PIANOS

the extraordinary success of
which is undoubtably due to
their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices.
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.
Dept. 2, Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent Street, London.

Pure Milk for Babies

In feeding children a supply of pure milk is of the utmost importance. A young infant is quickly upset by sour or infected milk. The 'Allenburys' Milk Foods are made from perfectly fresh full-cream milk, so modified as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk. The method of manufacture absolutely precludes all risk of contamination with noxious germs. A thoroughly effective substitute for the natural food of the child is obtained, and vigorous growth and health are promoted. No Diarrhoea or digestive troubles need be feared when the 'Allenburys' Milk Foods are given. The Milk Foods are made in a minute by the addition of hot water only.

'Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards.

Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent Free.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.,
Lombard Street, London.

CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

MENTONE—RIVIERA PALACE. 300 rooms. All latest improvements. Inclusive terms from 17 francs. WIDMER, Managing Proprietor.

NICE—CIMIEZ.—HERMITAGE. Best appointed Hotel on the Riviera. Unique situation. Steinbender and A. Agid. Prospectus from Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

LANGHAM HOTEL.

NICE.—HOTEL IMPERIAL. Fully modern. Park, Tennis, Open-air Skating Rink. Headquarters of the Nice Country Club. J. Peter, Manager.

SAN REMO.—ROYAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Prosps. Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

SAN REMO.—WEST END HOTEL. First class. Nearest to the Sports Club. Prospects from Foreign Resorts Bureau, 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

TERRITET—HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE. Enlarged, modern; quiet, healthy situation. Terms from 7 francs.

**Don't Judge
Umbrella Value
just by the Handle
and Cover.**

LOOK AT THE FRAME FOR THESE MARKS

SFOX & CO LIMITED PARAGON
The "Life" of the Umbrella depends on the Frame.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON A

FOX'S FRAME

Originally patented 60 years ago,
these Frames are still
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

SOLD
EVERWHERE.



See the Difference

made by Antexema—Face Spots, Eczema, Rashes Cured

IS your hand the one sore with eczema, disfigured by a rash, or rendered unsightly by some skin eruption? Is the skin of your hand rough, red, chapped or cracked? If so, there's only one thing for you to do. Apply Antexema without a moment's further delay. You will be delighted with the result. The instant relief you will gain and the cessation of smarting and irritation will be most grateful. Your hands will day by day look better and better, until soon you will have hands you will be proud of, hands perfectly free from disfigurement or blemish. It is because of the immediate relief and quick cure that Antexema affords that those cured by Antexema feel so grateful that they are compelled to praise it enthusiastically. W.D., of Llandysil, says that "half a small bottle of Antexema was quite enough to cure my hands of chronic eczema, after I had suffered for six weeks."

Never Neglect Skin Troubles

The real cause of many of the most irritating and annoying skin troubles is neglect. A slight rash or a patch of red, inflamed pimples is noticed, but the sufferer fancies that the trouble may be safely ignored and that the complaint will cure itself without further effort. Unfortunately, this does not happen, and instead of the skin becoming clear and healthy once again the rash spreads and becomes worse, the pimples come to a head and break, and before long you find yourself suffering from an attack of eczema, or some other skin disease, which causes discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation.



Before using Antexema.

This is the history of thousands of cases of skin illness. Some slight trouble that could have been cured by two or three applications of Antexema was neglected: as a result, the trouble became worse and worse; until suffering was endured, all of which was absolutely unnecessary. It might and would have been avoided had the sufferer used Antexema when the trouble first started.

No one need suffer from skin disease. When nature first warns you, the right thing to do is to procure the Antexema treatment and cure yourself. The moment you start the treatment you will find the benefit, and in a very short time you will be so thoroughly cured that there will not be a single sign that anything was wrong.

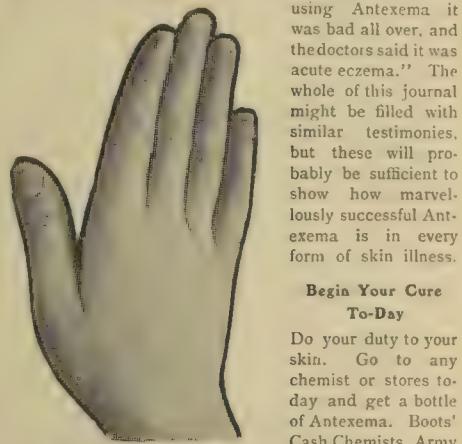
A great point in favour of Antexema is that it does not disfigure the user. It often happens that skin sufferers will put up with the discomfort of bad hands rather than apply greasy ointment for everyone to see. In addition, greasy preparations stop up the pores and soil garments, and anything else they come in contact with. Antexema is invisible when it is on the skin. It forms a protective covering to the bad place, which keeps out dust and disease germs, which would otherwise find entrance and hinder a cure or even increase the trouble. At the same time the healing virtues of Antexema penetrate to the seat of the trouble, and a thorough cure is soon effected. Antexema is a unique remedy, and cures apparently hopeless cases because it possesses virtues found in nothing else.

Antexema Cures Every Skin Illness

But Antexema is not merely a cure for bad hands. It cures every form of skin illness, in any part of the body, at any age, and however caused. Eczema of all kinds, pimples, blackheads, bad legs, rashes, eruptions, scalp troubles, and every other diseased, sore, or irritated condition of the skin, are conquered by Antexema.

During the twenty-five years Antexema has been before the public, thousands of grateful letters have been received from cured sufferers, but we make it an invariable rule to withhold the names and addresses of all who write to us in this way. The following are just two or three extracts from these letters. Mrs. S., of

Belvedere, writes: "I found instant relief. Antexema worked like magic. I never knew there was such a wonderful remedy." Mr. G. B., of Oswestry, says: "Antexema relieved the excruciating pain I had been suffering night and day for five months." Mr. G. R. T., of Windsor, tells us: "I have suffered a great deal with blackheads, but I was quite cured by one small bottle of Antexema." Miss D., of Oxton, N.B., writes: "My arm is quite cured after using one bottle of Antexema. It has been bad with eczema for two years." Mrs. S. E., of Maida Vale, says: "I am thankful to say that, after using Antexema for my little boy's face, it is now quite well. Before using Antexema it was bad all over, and the doctors said it was acute eczema." The whole of this journal might be filled with similar testimonies, but these will probably be sufficient to show how marvellously successful Antexema is in every form of skin illness.



After using Antexema.

Begin Your Cure To-Day

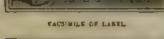
Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores today and get a bottle of Antexema. Boots' Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil

Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes, Taylors Drug Stores, and Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. gd.; or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, 1s. 3d. and 2s. gd. from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Europe.

"Antexema"
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.
ARE EFFECTIVE,
AND REQUIRE NO SKILL
TO USE.



For Very Bold Curls

THE CUB

"IMPERIAL"

CURLERS.

RANGE PRICE

12 CURLERS IN BOX.

Post Free for 2 Shillings

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

The CUB hair curler
has not the back
on right hand
corner of label.

Hovenden's Easy
HAIR CURLER
PRICE 6/- 1/- 1/-

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

AND

NOTES ABOUT THE SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW

The Scottish Automobile Show.

Coming so soon after Olympia and the Paris Salon, it is hardly to be expected that the Scottish Automobile Show is likely to demonstrate anything in the way of departures in design with which the earlier exhibitions have not made us fully familiar. Nevertheless, it is always an interesting event, and attracts a goodly number of visitors not only from Scotland itself, but from England and even Ireland. Oftentimes the busy man finds it impossible to fit in his affairs so as to visit Olympia, and then the Scottish Show gives him a welcome opportunity of inspecting in the mass all that is new and fresh in automobile construction.

Apart from the purely utilitarian aspect of the Show, it has its sentimental interest to the motorist-student of affairs automobilistic, for it stands as a monument of the result of dogged pertinacity. Four or five years ago, when the promotion of motor shows threatened to prove a serious tax on the industry, the Society of Motor Manufacturers issued its fiat against all motor exhibitions save its own. Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England were to lose the right to hold their own shows, and, as a matter of fact, the Dublin event disappeared from the calendar. The Scottish trade stood out, and made it quite clear to the Society that, ban or no ban, the Edinburgh Show was to continue. So strong was the attitude taken up that the Society, powerful as it is, receded from its position and consented to bless the enterprise. And, so long as there remains any virtue in motor exhibitions, the Scottish Show will continue.

Last year the venue of the Show was moved to Glasgow, where it was housed in some of the International Exhibition buildings; but these not being available now, and Glasgow having no other suitable hall, the Show has been moved back to Edinburgh and is being held in its

fashion nowadays, I cannot imagine myself going a-touring in anything but an open car. I had as soon make my journey by train as in the lordly three-quarter landauette

plant, and a sectioned model of the wick carburetter which is a feature of the firm's designs.

Wolseley.

The Wolseley Company is not among the firms which are showing direct, but nevertheless their cars are very much in evidence, examples of these fine vehicles being found on no fewer than four stands. At Stand 18 there is shown the 24-30-h.p. polished chassis, fitted with the Wolseley compressed air self-starter (which I described in detail at the time of the Olympia Show). Another Wolseley car on this stand is the 24-30-h.p. "cabrio-phaeton," a type of all-weather car which has achieved great popularity since its introduction last year. This car has a canvas head and canopy over the driver, and can be very rapidly transformed from a closed carriage to an open touring-car. In addition, there are two examples of the popular 16-20-h.p. model.

On Stand No. 35, Messrs. Rossleigh are showing three Wolseleys. A notable carriage is a 24-30-h.p. limousine-landauette, painted dark-blue with light-blue lines. A very similar body, slightly smaller, is shown on a 16-20-h.p. long-wheel-base chassis. Both these chassis have the frames dropped to give a more convenient step and to reduce the overall height of the vehicle. The third Wolseley on this stand is a 16-20-h.p. torpedo-phaeton, with patent "one-man" hood and folding-screen.

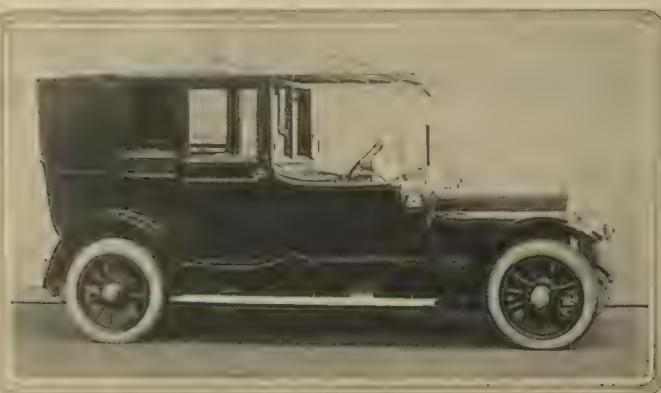
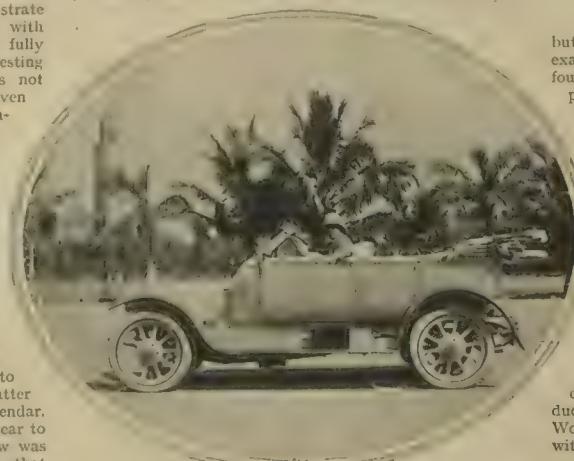
Talbot.

Here again is a famous firm which is exhibiting through its agents. The Western Motor Company, of Glasgow, show a 25-h.p. limousine-landauette, seating five inside, with two armchair folding seats which can be used in any of three positions. On this stand is also exhibited a car of the 15-h.p. model with an open touring-body of the d'Ieteren type. On Stand 87 Messrs. Ross and Sons, the well-known Edinburgh agents, are showing a 25-h.p. torpedo

ONE OF THE "INVINCIBLES" IN EASTERN SURROUNDINGS,
A 12-H.P. TALBOT IN BOMBAY.

In the background of the photograph may be seen the clock-tower of the University of Bombay.

which figures as the fellow-exhibit to the one spoken of above. That, however, is not in disparagement of the car, which is one of the handsomest and best appointed



SEEN AT THE EDINBURGH SHOW: A 16-20-H.P. WOLSELEY LIMOUSINE LANDAUETTE.
The above is one of several Wolseley cars at the Scottish Motor Show at Edinburgh, and is to be seen on Stand No. 16. Some particulars of the Wolseley cars exhibited are given on this page.

accustomed place, the Waverley Market. It is scarcely the most suitable place that could be imagined, for it is a low-pitched building, in which it is impossible to display the exhibits to full advantage; it is cold and draughty in the extreme; and it is very inconvenient to the exhibitors, inasmuch as half the stands have to be dismantled and moved twice during the week to allow of the gardeners' market being held. However, that does not stop the Show from being one of the most successful of Edinburgh functions, nor the exhibits from being to the full as interesting as those at the more ambitious Shows. Among the more important exhibits are—

Lanchester. The Lanchester firm is one of those who have been fortunate enough to secure space to exhibit direct, as well as through their agents. Their exhibit consists of a sumptuously appointed touring-car of very distinctive design, painted in ivory-white, with red upholstery. This 38-h.p. six-cylinder car is a distinct departure from the dignified town carriage with which one is wont to associate the name of Lanchester, and, truth to tell, the departure is a pleasing one to the confirmed motor-tourist like myself. Much as I admire many of the closed carriages which are all the

in the Show. Painted in a tasteful shade of dark green, with green leather upholstery to the front seats, and finished inside in grey corded cloth, the whole appearance

touring-car, and a 15-h.p. landauette. So far as the constructional details of the chassis are concerned, there is nothing to be added to what I said of them at the Olympia Show. Certain it is that the "Invincible Talbot" need not fear comparison with any of its competitors, whether judged from the standpoint of design or of performance. So far as concerns the latter—which, after all, is what counts most towards the reputation of a car—the record is one long sequence of almost unbroken success. Hill-climbs, reliability tests, petrol-consumption trials, speed bursts on the track—all seem to come alike to the Talbot, which is in very truth a prince among cars.



EXHIBITED AT EDINBURGH: A 38-H.P. 6-CYLINDER LANCASTER THREE-QUARTER LANDAUETTE.
The car is painted in dark green, and has green leather upholstery for the front seats. The interior is finished in French grey cord cloth.

of the car is quietly distinctive and fully in accord with Lanchester methods. The balance of the exhibit consists of examples of the Lanchester power and transmission-

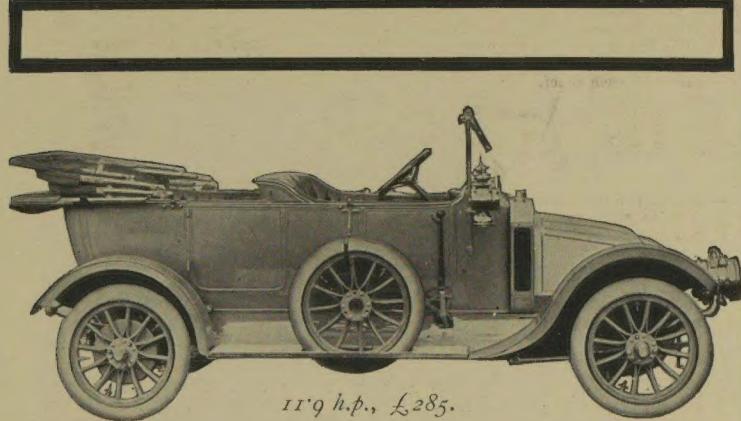
to see. At this time of the year, when roads are at their worst and the careful owner desires to make assurance doubly sure, the strongest tyres are in demand,

(Continued overleaf.)



A POPULAR TOURING CAR: A 17-25-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH "CLAYTON" TORPEDO.
The bore and stroke are 85 by 135 m/m, and the R.A.C. rating is 179. The body was built at Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth and Co.'s Manchester Coach Works.

Dunlop. The Dunlop exhibit is, as usual, one of the most conspicuous in the Show. Its comprehensiveness alone attracts attention, for it embraces tyres, rims, wheels, and accessories required by the three divisions of power locomotion. It is impossible, in fact, to call to mind anything that is missing from the exhibit which the motorist interested in tyres or their accessories would wish



11.9 h.p., £285.

THE 11.9 h.p. Arrol-Johnston car is of a more advanced design than any other small car on the market—that is why it has broken every endurance and climbing record in its class. Really modern value for money laid out!

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LTD., PAISLEY.

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LANCESTER

Continental Tyres

and

DETACHABLE RIMS

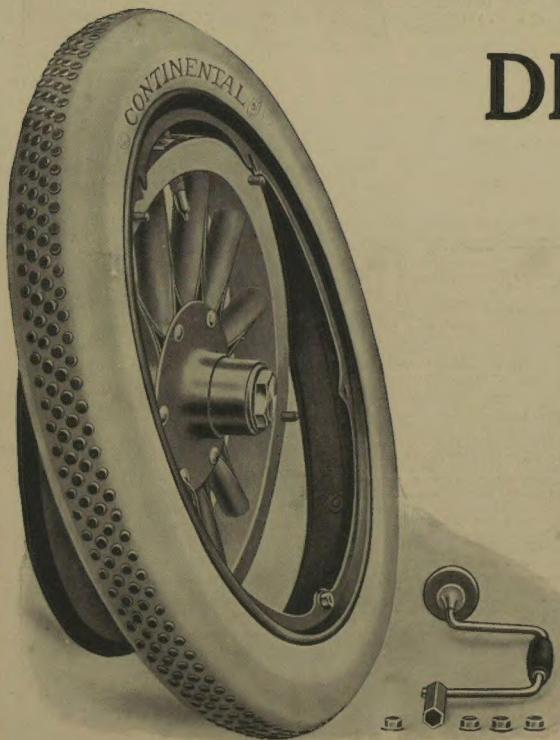
are the safest, cheapest, and most reliable; in fact, they form "The Ideal Combination."

All important Races during 1912 were won on

CONTINENTALS.

STAND 73

EDINBURGH MOTOR SHOW.



Continued. and a notable part of the Dunlop exhibit is the "limousine" tyre, which is made in two sections—120 mm. and 130 mm.—with plain, grooved, or steel-studded tread as desired. Although the Dunlop wire wheel has made hosts of friends, it must not be forgotten that there is still a Dunlop detachable rim, which, on account of its many merits, is still favoured by many discerning motorists. Personally, I prefer the detachable rim to the detachable wheel on every count, but that is a matter of taste. Dunlop sundries seem to grow in number every day. To enumerate them would take up far more space than I have at my disposal, and I can do no more than refer in passing to one or two of the newest, such as the new pattern forked lever, the fitter's stop, a new pump with gauge in the handle—all articles of much value to the motorist in that they are designed to make lighter that most arduous

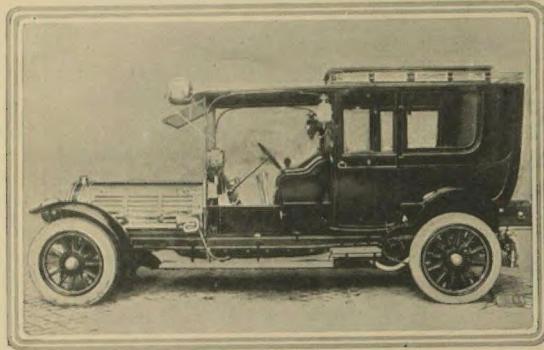
their record is there to speak for them. One of the most notable performances ever achieved by a British team of cars was that of the three Arrol-Johnstons in the Coupe des Voiturettes race in 1911, when all three of the Scottish cars finished within a very few minutes of each other.

Rotax. No less interest is being taken north of the Border than in England in the matter of car-lighting by electricity. Therefore, the Rotax exhibit may quite justly be said to be one of the attractions of the Show. This firm adopts the Leitner system of dynamo construction—a system which has been well tried for years in connection with train lighting, and which has proved no less successful in the case of the road vehicle. The set is one of which I have a very favourable opinion, which I am confident is shared by all who have had practical experience of the system as applied to the lighting of the car. Apart from the generator plant (which, of course, is the thing that matters most), the Rotax firm is showing a wide range of lamps—electric, acetylene and oil—which cannot fail to interest in these days of long nights and dark evenings. In addition, they also show numberless accessories of all kinds.

Continental. It is really very difficult to say much about a tyre exhibit, because in outward appearance one tyre is so much like another that there is little scope to enlarge upon individual merit. It is the test of the road that counts, and it is fairly safe to say that when a business has grown like that of the Continental Company it

must have been built up on the merits of its goods. Allowing the matter to go at that, it is only necessary to say that the Continental Company has a most comprehensive range of tyres and accessories on show, including the well-known three-ribbed, smooth-tread, and steel-studded varieties. In addition to the tyre exhibit, there is also shown a very wide assortment of the numberless "incidentallys"

which help to make up the tyre equipment of the motorist. As always, it is an exhibit which is well worthy of close attention. There are, of course, several other notable exhibits to which I should have liked to



THE TSAR'S TENTH SUCCESSIVE CAR OF THE SAME MAKE: AN 80-H.P. 6-CYLINDER DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE, WITH KELLNER LIMOUSINE BODY. The photograph shows the tenth successive Delaunay Belleville car purchased by the Tsar of Russia—the most luxurious ever built by that firm. The body is by Messrs. Kellner et ses Fils, of Paris.

of his tasks, the changing and inflation of his tyres. Special attention may also be directed to the range of light tyres listed for cycle-car use. These are made in three sizes—650 by 65, 700 by 65, and 700 by 80, the last a very heavy tyre which looks well up to its work.

Arrol-Johnston. Naturally, the "car from Paisley"—though, as a matter of fact, it comes from Dumfries now—is one of the centres of interest at a Scottish motor show. Both the 110 and the 150 are exhibited, though as I described the Arrol-Johnston method of construction in my comments on the Olympia exhibition, there is no necessity to go deeply into detail now. It is sufficient to say that they are both well-looking models, and as to their performance on the road—well,

POWERED AS THE WINNERS OF THE COUPE DE L'AUTO: A 12-16-H.P. SUNBEAM STANDARD TOURING CAR WITH STREAMLINE BODY.

It will be remembered that the Sunbeam team of three cars of similar power to the above won the memorable 1912 Coupe de l'Auto. make passing reference, but the limitations of space forbid on this occasion, and I must postpone leave them over until next week.

W. WHITTALL.



SUPPLIED TO THE SECRETARY FOR WAR: A 15-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE—1913 MODEL WITH CABRIOLET BODY.

The car shown above was recently supplied to the Right Hon. J. E. B. Seely, M.P., Secretary of State for War.

EARLY MOTOR-CAR TYPES.

No. 4:—The first Wolseley car.

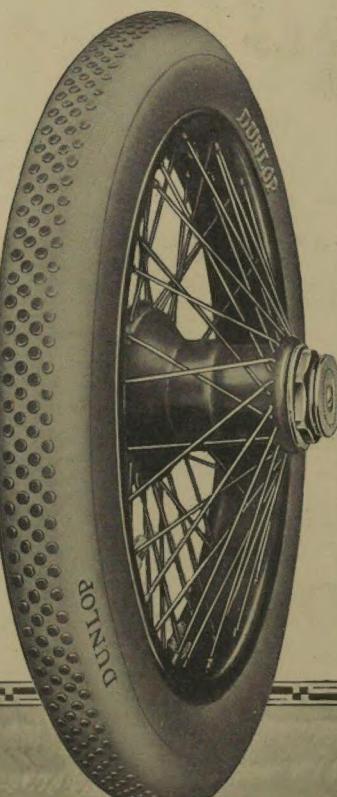
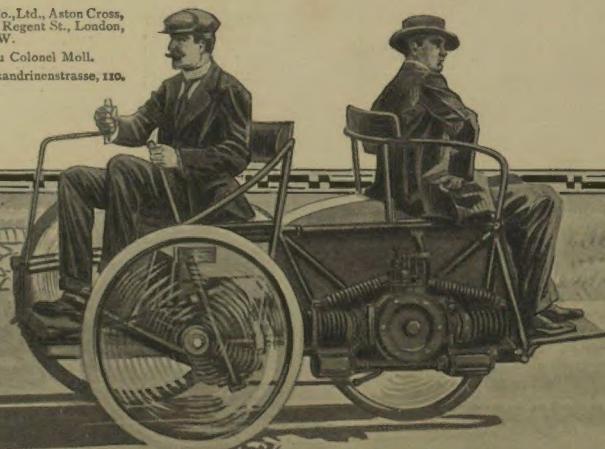
A comparison of the first Wolseley car ever made, here illustrated, with the modern Wolseley affords an interesting study in evolution. This strange vehicle, having the appearance partly of a tricycle and partly of an invalid's chair, issued from the Wolseley works in 1895, before the motor branch was established as a separate undertaking. The engine had two cylinders, horizontally opposed, a method that was continued by the Company till a few years ago. Transmission was by belt, via a three-speed gear-box, to the solitary rear driving wheel. From the tyre point of view, however, the most interesting thing is that the car was fitted with pneumatics, this being the first of the series to be equipped in this manner. They were Dunlops, which tyres are fitted as standard to the Wolseley cars of to-day. Here again the comparison between past and present can be instituted, for the Dunlop motor tyre is a descendant from the Dunlop cycle tyre, which was the first practicable pneumatic tyre made. To-day the Dunlop stands pre-eminent, based on an experience lengthier than that of any other tyre manufacturer in the world.

DUNLOP TYRES

FIRST IN 1888: FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent St., London, S.W.

Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll.
Berlin: S.W., 13, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110.



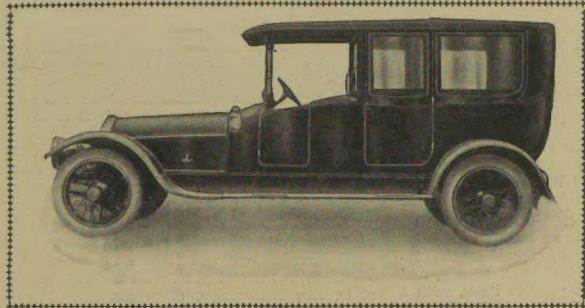
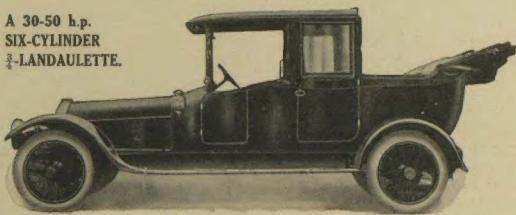
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THE Armstrong-Whitworth Motor-Car has behind it half-a-century of experience in, and development of, mechanical construction. The Armstrong-Whitworth Company have made vital improvements in every branch of mechanics, their inventions have revolutionised whole industries.

A 30-50 h.p.
SIX-CYLINDER
3-LANDAULETTE.



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Stand 32, Robert Anderson, Newton-Mearns, Glasgow.
Stand 36, J. Croall & Son, Edinburgh.

Adler

Owing to lack of space, the Adler Car could not be exhibited at the Scottish Motor Show. You are therefore cordially invited to call at either of our Showrooms and inspect this excellent Car, equipped with the Famed Morgan Coachwork.

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HIGH-CLASS MOTOR BODIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

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16 lights from 1 Dynamo!

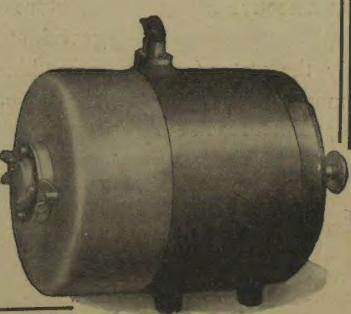
Rotax

—(LEITNER)—

System of
Car Lighting

Booklet Free.
ROTAX MOTOR ACCESSORIES CO.
Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.

Stand 60
SCOTTISH EXHIBITION
EDINBURGH, JAN. 24—FEB. 1.



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1913 MODELS.

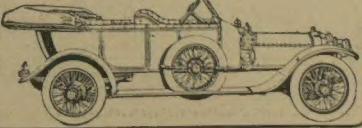
12 H.P. Brake H.P.	28	£350
15 "	"	43 .. £425
20 "	"	45 .. £565
25 "	"	55 .. £515

A car that has merited and maintained its right to be styled "Invincible" in every phase of motoring service.

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The WESTERN MOTOR CO., 60, Buchanan St., GLASGOW.
Edinburgh Agents:
J. ROSS & SON, 50, Locheir Bldgs., and 6, Gilmore Place.



CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T R KNOX.—Your problem is still faulty by 1. P takes Kt, K to Q 2nd; 2. Q to B 3rd, and Queen mates next move.

W FINLAYSON (Edinburgh).—We shall have pleasure in publishing both your problems in due course.

G P D (Damascus).—Your problem is marred by a serious dual after Black plays 1. Kt takes K.

ARTHUR ELSON (Boston, U.S.A.).—In your leading variation you appear to have overlooked that after Black plays 1. Kt to Q 4th there is a triple mate.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3582 received from H A Seller (Dover, U.S.A.); of No. 3580 from F R Brown (Warrington), J B Camara (Madeira), F Timewell Price (Taunton), W C D Smith (Northampton), and F R Pickering (Forest Hill); of No. 3581 from L Schla (Vienna), Blakeley (Norwich), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), H S Bradfield (Cimiez), and F R Pickering.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3582 received from Julia Short (Exeter), A W Hamilton Gell (Winslade), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Fowler, J Green (Boulogne), E R Brown, J Church (Southampton), F Pataki (Budapest), J Cohn (Berlin), L Schla, A D N (Newdigate), Blair H Cochrane, Blakeley, Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), James Gamble (Belfast), R Winters (Canterbury), H S Bradfield, G Bakker (Rotterdam), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), J Wilcock (Shrewsbury), Deering (Cahar), J E Gemmell (Campbelltown), F Warren (Derby), H Grasett Baldwin, and Horatio Baxter (Tayport).

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament, between Messrs. S. Wood and E. S. SERGEANT.

(From Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K 4th	2. P to Q 3rd	P takes Kt
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P	4. P to K 5th	B to K 2nd, and Black can afford to give up the exchange.
5. B to Kt 2nd	P to B 3rd	6. B to B 4th	Kt to Q 2nd
7. Castles		8. K to R sq	The climax of the struggle is here reached, and the position becomes complicated. If now st. Kt takes P, then R to Q 5th, 22. Q to P sq, Q takes Kt, 23. Q takes Q, P takes Q, B to Kt 2nd, and Black can afford to give up the exchange.
9. P to Q 3rd	P takes Kt	10. P to Q R 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
11. P to Kt 4th	P to K 2nd	12. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to R 3rd	14. Q to K sq	P to B 3rd
15. Kt to R 3th	P to Kt 2nd	16. Q to Kt 2nd	Castles Q R
17. B to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	18. Kt to B 5th	Btks Kt at B 4
19. P takes B	Kt to Kt 2nd	20. Q to K 4th	P to Kt 5th
A well-timed advance which breaks up			

The climax of the struggle is here reached, and the position becomes complicated. If now st. Kt takes P, then R to Q 5th, 22. Q to P sq, Q takes Kt, 23. Q takes Q, P takes Q, B to Kt 2nd, and Black can afford to give up the exchange.

Perfectly safe, as White's forces are not in a position to attack; and at the same time it brings a powerful piece into action.

17. B to B sq

18. Kt to B 5th

19. P takes B

20. Q to K 4th

A well-timed advance which breaks up

P takes P (ch)

22. B to K 3rd

P to Kt 3rd deserves some consideration. The rest of the game is a clear course for Black.

23. Kt takes P

P takes B

24. Kt to K 5th

B to K 2nd

25. Q to K sq

O to K 2nd

26. K to B 3rd

P to K 4th

27. P to R 4th

Kt to K sq

28. B to Kt 3rd

Kt to R 2nd

29. P to R 4th

Kt to Q 4th

30. B takes Kt

P takes B

31. P to R 5th

R to Kt sq

32. K to R 3rd

R to Kt 5th

33. Q to K 5th

R takes Kt sq

34. Q to B 2nd

R takes R

35. K takes R

R takes R

36. Q takes R

O takes P (ch)

37. K to R 2nd

O to B 6th (ch)

38. K to R 3rd

O to B 6th (ch)

39. K to R 2nd

O to K 7th (ch)

40. K to R 3rd

Q takes B P

White resigns

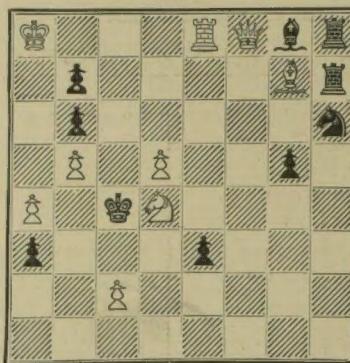
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3581.—By F. PESTONJI.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P to Kt 7th	K to B 5th
2. Q takes P (ch)	K takes Q
3. B to B sq (mate)	

If Black plays 1. K to B 5th, P to Kt 7th (ch); if 1. Kt takes Kt, a. B takes Kt (ch); if 1. Kt to B (ch), a. K takes Kt; if 1. Kt takes B, a. Q takes P (ch); and if 1. Kt to Q 5th, then a. K takes R (ch), etc.

PROBLEM NO. 3584.—By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

As Anglo-Russian intercourse continues to develop, so will increase the utility of "The Russian Year-Book" (Eyre and Spottiswoode), now in its third year with the new edition for 1913. It is full of information valuable to commercial firms and to travellers in Russia, whether for business or pleasure.

To all concerned in shipping and ship-building, from the technical expert to the merchant and the general traveller, the fifteenth special New Year Number of the *Syren and Shipping Illustrated* will be of exceptional interest. It contains numerous up-to-date articles, and the illustrations are abundant and excellent.

Devout Stevensonians will welcome a booklet published by Messrs. T. N. Foulis, of Edinburgh, containing twenty-five photographs, of "R. L. S." his family, friends, and places where he lived. Each has a page to itself, with a short explanatory note opposite. In view of the amount of blank space, a rather larger type would have been acceptable, and it would have been interesting to know the names of the photographers and artists. The lines quoted at the end should read, we think (speaking from memory), "home from sea" and not "home from the sea."

Of more than usual interest are the latest volumes of the People's Books, that excellent series of sixpenny

treatises by well-known writers, published by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack. Professor Bonney's "Structure of the Earth" forms an authoritative but popular introduction to geology. Two other books of a scientific character are "Weather Science," by R. G. K. Lempert, and "Navigation," by William Hall. On literary subjects we have "Tennyson," by Aaron Watson, and "A History of English Literature," by A. Compton-Rickett, LL.D. Domestic matters of universal interest are treated in "Marriage and Motherhood," a wife's handbook; "The Baby," a mother's book by a Mother; and "The Training of the Child," a Parents' Manual. Many valuable suggestions on psychological therapeutics and character-forming are given in Dr. A. M. Hutchison's "Hypnotism and Self-Education." Religion is represented by Canon Masterman's "The Church of England" and the Rev. Edward Shillito's "The Free Churches"; social science by Mr. Joseph Clayton's "Co-operation."

"Biographies of Scientific Men," by A. B. Griffiths Ph.D. (published by Robert Sutton, Walpole House, 28, Henrietta Street, W.C.) is a collection of fifteen short memoirs, the subjects of which are: Lavoisier, Cuvier, Cavendish, Priestley, Linnaeus, Owen, Liebig, Lyell, Dalton, Mendeléeff, Buffon, Berthelot, Davy, Gay-Lussac, and Kelvin. Although the memoirs are not much fuller, perhaps, than those of a good encyclopædia, they are less formal, with a touch of anecdote and personal appreciation. The author does not give reasons for his selection (there are obvious omissions of great names during the period covered), nor for the order of the papers, which is not wholly chronological. Some of the illustrations are in a style almost prehistoric.

Mr. Henry Newbolt is one of the most stirring exponents of a fighting patriotism in English poetry. Many of the poems in "Admirals All" and "The Sailing of the Long Ships," obtained for him an Empire-wide reputation. Therefore, the fresh collection of his "Poems New and Old" (John Murray) should meet with a wide reception at a time when patriotism is greatly in need of inspiration. The new volume contains all the poems published by Mr. Newbolt from 1897 to the present time, together with eight poems hitherto unpublished. It can be had in an édition-de-luxe, limited to one hundred copies at half-a-guinea net. The ordinary edition is five shillings net.

Messrs. Constable have published a one-volume edition of "The Poetical Works of George Meredith," which all good Meredithians will hasten to add to their library. Meredith was a real poet, with a close-packed, exuberant style, like Browning's, often obscure. His verse has a considerable range, from the joyous, youthful ecstasy of "Love in a Valley" to the sophisticated wisdom of "Modern Love," with many intermediate phases. He would live as a poet if he had written no novels at all. His fragments of translation from Homer, by the way, show that he is with the majority of poets who favour the accentual as opposed to the absurdities of the quantitative English hexameter.

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The fluid you take with your food, in a single month, weighs as much as your entire body.*

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Imagine what would happen if the outlets for this water were stopped up!

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That is what actually takes place in dropsy.

Dropsy is the name given to the soft, watery swellings which appear in the ankles, limbs, and body, under the eyes or in the eyelids or on the backs of the hands. If you press your finger into the swollen flesh the pitting slowly fills up with the water again.

* (i.e.—If you are of average weight.)



DROPSY is not a disease in itself, but it is serious because it indicates serious disease.

It may show that the kidneys are failing to separate the waste water from the blood, or that there is something obstructing the urinary canals and preventing the waste water passing out; or it may be caused by defective action of the heart.

Tapping takes away the water from under the skin, but more water soon collects, because tapping cannot reach the

cause of the dropsy, and as long as the cause remains the dropsy will continue.

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